THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,308. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eighth Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—Eighth Page—Third column.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—Second Page—First, second and third columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Third column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—Third column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Ninth Page—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Ninth Page—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Ninth Page—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—Eighth Page—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
COAL AND WOOD—Eighth Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Second Page—Fifth and Sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Ninth Page—Third column.
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DANCING ACADEMIES—Eighth Page—Sixth column.
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DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Ninth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EYES AND EARS—Eighth Page—Third column.
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HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second, third and fourth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second, third and fourth columns.
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INSTRUCTION—Eighth Page—Fourth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, BROOKLYN CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Ninth Page—First column.
LECTURE SEASON—Eighth Page—Fifth column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—Sixth column.
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MARBLE MANTELS—Eighth Page—Third column.
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MILITARY—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Fifth column.
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MUSICAL—Eighth Page—Sixth column.
PERSONALS—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Eighth Page—Fifth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—First column.
PROPOSALS—Ninth Page—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Ninth Page—First, second and third columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Ninth Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Ninth Page—Third column.
REMOVALS—Eighth Page—Third column.
REWARDS—First Page—Sixth column.
ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Ninth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
SALES AT AUCTION—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page, and Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
STALLIONS—First Page—Second column.
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SUMMER GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
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THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Ninth Page—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Eighth Page—Third column.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Second Page—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

BLONDE—BROWN SUIT, LIBERTY STREET; STAGE at Cedar, Monday, 8:45. Address B., Herald office.

HENRY A. WILDER—WASHINGTON, 1865. A FRIEND solicits your whereabouts; answer through Personals.

H. E. C.—DO NOT FORGET TO COME UP TO MIKE Lynch's opening, Eighth avenue and Forty-second street, east side, this evening. A grand time is expected.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL O'KEEFE. The same will be thankfully received at J. H. MATTHEWS', West New Brighton, S. I.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM GUY; WHEN last heard of had left California. By calling at JANES & BROWN'S granite yard, 439 West Fourteenth street, N. Y. he will hear of something to his advantage; if in need of money, by writing to that address all expenses will be paid. Western papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM, CHARLES, John or Hugh Coyle, formerly living in Ireland, town of Letterkenny, county of Donegal. Which last heard from was in New York. Any information will be thankfully received by JAMES COYLE, English ship Elizabeth Nicholson, pier No. 9 East river.

MARY McCARTHY, WHO LIVED WITH MR. BRYCE, is requested to call at 2,8 Fifth avenue.

M.—29.

MISS HATTIE SEYMOUR, LATE OF WEST TWENTY-seventh street, will please send her address to K. L., Herald office.

OLYMPIC, FRIDAY, APRIL 29.—WON'T YOU PLEASE write to gentleman who gave you his address? G.

PRIVATE LETTER OFFICE IS CLOSED. DIRECT IN future to Bleecker street, the new office, one door from Broadway, box 109. OMER.

R. T. M.—WHERE CAN AN INTERVIEW BE HAD before I leave town? PEARL.

TWELFTH STREET.—WHITE DOOR. PLEASE WRITE care of box 2,659 Post office. F. HERMINIE'S.

THE LADY WHO WROTE TO MR. Z. T. SMITHERS, Herald office, from West Thirty-eighth street, will please favor him again, stating how a line may reach her.

VESEY STREET, AND AGAIN CORNER CHURCH street and Park place. Eighth avenue cars; slight recognition.—Acquaintance earnestly solicited. Please address, in confidence. SINCERITY, box 161 Herald office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 7, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz:—A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and G, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:15 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN APPEAL—TO THE GHOST OF JOHN BISHOP Hall:—For Heaven's sake, cease to persecute me with roaring nuisances, tipsy and fish, dogs, dancing, snoring orchestras, reptiles and all them sort of things. I never fought any of them; don't want to, either. I pray the dest st. The interrified. JOHN A. HAYES, 351 Broome street, near Bowery.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies for an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

ALL OVER THE CITY—HIS WIFE AND FAMILY procure their Fruit and Vegetables from COLLINS, 74 and 75 Croton Market, Forty-second street, near Fourth av.

A HANDSOME DIAMOND PIN WILL BE DISPOSED of very low, if applied for at once. Third floor, 45 Liberty street.

A. F. G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Moving Establishment, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Families moved, city or country; pianofortes, furniture boxed, shipped; storage; money advanced; established 25 years.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA GLASS NO. 329—MAY 2, 1870.
25, 68, 33, 8, 5, 17, 18, 31, 50, 55, 34, 8, 13 73.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 330—MAY 3, 1870.
72, 63, 21, 35, 62, 71, 18, 14, 15, 48, 66, 73.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA GLASS NO. 305—MAY 2, 1870.
27, 67, 17, 14, 26, 56, 10, 29, 70, 32, 76, 24, 75, 65.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 306—MAY 3, 1870.
63, 62, 1, 60, 74, 71, 22, 78, 38, 23 31, 6.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
208 Broadway, 152 Fulton street and No. 3 Park row.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Mississippi.
Class 357—71, 48, 15, 58, 25, 31, 50, 75, 6, 24, 17, 11, 30, 73.
Class 358—38, 1, 6, 12, 10, 32, 20, 15, 57, 67, 37, 24.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to MONTIER, McBRIEN, HERNDON, COLBURN, BASKERVILLE & CO., Managers, Columbus, Miss. Information furnished at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham street, 230 Seventh avenue and 128 Greenwich street. Coin paid for all prizes.

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS' REFRIGERATOR, CHILL Room and Ice House Protective Association. Persons desirous of joining may call on DODGE & VARIAN, at No. 238 Bleecker street, New York.

LADIES,
Do try Ignazio Allegretti's Neopolitan Bricks of Ices and Creams.
You will find them delicious. They keep in a paper box for one or two hours without melting; twenty or thirty different flavors.
At from 20c. to $5 50 per brick.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH HAYES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting will be held at the Library on Tuesday evening, May 3, at 8 o'clock. Rev Elias Nason, of North Billerica, Mass., will read a paper on "The Life and Times of Mrs. Rowson, Author, Actress and Teacher."

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.—TRY BRYANT'S PATENT Pith Pipe Stem; the best stem out. Price 15 cents. Sent by mail. WM. M. BRYANT & CO., 181 Pearl st., N. Y., box 3,846.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AZYGOS.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

THE THAUMATURGICAL REMEDIALS.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

26,593 CURES IN EIGHT MONTHS OF

Catarrh	Heart Diseases.
Consumption	Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis	Blood Maladies.
Rheumatism	Bowel Complaints.
Neuralgia	Liver Diseases.
Scrofula	Eye Affections.
Deafness	Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia	Female Diseases.
Headache	Fever and Ague.
Nervousness	St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma	Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy	Impaired Memory.
Tumors	Nodes, Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles	Exhausted Brain and system.

Cured almost instantaneously by the "UNIVERSITY MEDICINES," at an infinitesimal cost. The "University Medicines" are not patent medicines, but the favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical University, an incorporated institution of the State. These elegant Health Restoratives are prepared by a newly discovered chemical process, by which they acquire a reliability, efficacy and masterly power hitherto unknown to medicine. We are daily receiving letters from every part of the country, from patients and physicians, recording the most astounding cures performed by these remedies. Many of these cases had been considered beyond the power of cure. There never has been a success like this system of medicines. They are not patent medicines. THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are to-day sweeping the country from Maine to Mexico, becoming the leading Health Restoratives and rapidly superseding the old poisons, nostrums and nauseous drugs, and their sale is becoming enormous. They are now regularly prescribed by nearly 1,500 physicians.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS.

HEAR WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY.

We have over 18,000 sworn certificates of Cures. New cures reported daily.

DAYTON, Va., April 1, 1870.

PROFESSOR—I received the medicine you sent in good order. My wife has been declining seven years for falling of the womb, and received no benefit whatever. When the University Medicines came to hand she was just recovering from a severe uterine hemorrhage and was unable to walk a step. After using the injection of chloride of gold four times she was enabled to attend to her home duties, and is to-day doing her own washing without her accustomed supporter.

WM. McK. DISHBACK, P. M.

We shall shortly publish, for the encouragement of the afflicted, a sworn list of 1,000 of the most remarkable cures ever effected in any way, together with elaborate photographs of cases cured by the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES after all other treatment and remedies had failed.

The following publications are free to all:—

I. The celebrated illustrated University Almanac for 1870, printed in colors, 100 pages, containing an elaborate description of the University Medicines, the New system of Medical Practice (the Chemicopathic), our Discoveries in Medicine, Testimonials, Proofs Remarkable Cures, important and novel Physiological information, free to all who call or send.

II. History of the Cancer Plant; contains illustrations of great cures of Blood Maladies.

III. The Physiological Monograph (in red and gold) describes the new treatment of exhausted vitality employed in the confidential department of the University, including an account of the newly discovered remedies prescribed, by which over 3,000 patients have recently been permanently cured. This beautiful little book should be read by all before consulting the newspaper advertising quacks.

All the University Remedies for sale at the New York Medical University, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York.

Down Town Agency, Hutnut & Co Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York. Open day and night.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address Professor J. WALTON SCOTT, M. D., and Associates, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York city.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES—Where those favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free. Various illustrated books free.

Hutnut & Co., Herald Building, New York.
Brooklyn, N. Y., G. P. Milne, No. 215 Fulton street.
Williamsburg, N. Y., E. Ralon, 470 Grand street.
William-burg, N. Y., S. V. B. Livingston, 244 Grand street.
Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. Conover, 290 Broad street.
Newark, N. J., J. W. Osborne & Co., 543 Broad street.
Paterson, N. J., Dr. M. Moss, 167 Main street.
Elizabeth, N. J., Whitehead & Hooker, 171 Broad street.
Newburg, N. Y., Chapman & Co., 111 Water street.
New Haven, Conn., Noyes & Shepherd, 301 Chapel street.
Philadelphia, No. 1,647 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, No. 11 North Holiday street.
Washington, No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston, No. 637 Tremont street.
Portland, No. 238 Congress street.
Chicago, No. 447 South State street.
St. Louis, No. 206 South Fifth street.
Troy, No. 23 Watkins Block.
Rochester, No. 81 Main street (Crystal Palace).
Mobile, corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
Augusta, Ga., No. 3 6 Broad street.
Harrisburg, Pa., corner Second and Walnut streets.
Bangor, Me., and innumerable agents.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN F. HENRY and MCKESSON & ROBBINS.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

DOGS FOR SALE.—TWO BLACK AND TAN PUPS; also two Scotch Terriers; good stock; cheap. Address O. P. Q., box 160 Herald office.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock; Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 25 cents; Butler's New Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, and medicines all diseases.

FOR SALE—THREE GERMAN SPITZ DOGS; BEST breed. Inquire at 206 Forsyth street, room No. 1.

GOLD FISH, AQUARIA CASES OR TANKS, GLOBES, Water Plants, all varieties of Fish, &c., for the aquarium; shells, &c.; wholesale and retail. Depot, 32 Fulton street.
J. BAGOT, Agent.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD TROTTING PARK
Grand Inaugural Meeting.
Purses amounting to $12,200.

The Inaugural Meeting of the new course, Fleetwood Park, Melrose, Westchester county, will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July and the following purses will be given:—

FIRST DAY.

A purse of $700 for horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes; $400 to the winner, $150 to the second and $100 to the third horse.

A purse of $2,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 28 sec.; $1,200 to the winner, $500 to the second and $300 to the third horse.

SECOND DAY.

A purse of $2,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 24 sec.; $1,200 to the winner, $500 to the second and $300 to the third horse.

A purse of $1,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 40 sec.; $600 to the winner, $200 to the second and $100 to the third horse.

THIRD DAY.

A purse of $1,500 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 37 sec., two mile heats; $900 to the winner, $400 to the second and $200 to the third horse.

A purse of $3,000, free for all horses; $2,000 to the winner, $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third horse.

The above races are to be mile heats, three in five, in harness, with the exception of the fifth, which will be two mile heats, in harness.

Entries ten per cent. To close at the New Bay House, kept by Mr. Joseph Crechiron, corner of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, at 8 P. M., May 4.

Entries by mail to be addressed to Henry Dater, box 1,516 New York.

The above races are to be trotted under the rules and regulations of the National Association adopted at the late Convention.

The hotel at Fleetwood Park now open, under the supervision of Mr. James Lambert.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock, match for $800, mile heats, to wagons. J. F. Nostine's blk. m. Eastern Queen; M. Rodenik's b. g. Prince. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

STALLIONS.

TROTTING STALLION FOR SALE—COLOR, MAHOGany bay, black points, one white heel; 15.2 hands, sired by Volunteer; is perfectly kind and gentle; sure foal getter and can trot fast; never been trained. Can be seen at Heinzel's Central Avenue Hotel, one mile beyond McComb's dam.
J. VARIAN.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE. Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c., &c.
Single Harness, complete, $38 to $175 per set.
Double Harness, complete, $80 to $400 per set.
We manufacture all of our harness, and can sell lower than any house in the city.
Also Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ATTEND THE SALE OF HORSES
at auction,
This day (TUESDAY) at 12 o'clock.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
Elegant cross matched Team,
one fine bay trotting Horse,
five fine family Horses,
three fine truck and cart Horses,
two Coaches, one curtain Coach,
two second hand Wagons, by Brewster,
six shifting top Wagons.
Look at catalogue above for full descriptions.

A.—HAM'S PATENT CLARENCES, PONY PHAETONS, Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets, Depot Wagons, Buggies, 100 pounds and upward, Carriages. Purchasers please call and satisfy themselves of superiority of my carriages over other makers'. Fourth street and Broadway.

A DUSENBURY TOP WAGON, WITH POLE AND shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Call at the private stable, 258 West Forty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A FINE TEAM OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES FOR sale. Inquire of JOHN QUIRK, 133 West Thirty-first street, up stairs.

A RESPONSIBLE AND CAREFUL DRIVER, WITH reference, will pay the keeping of a horse suitable for Park use to a top wagon. Address box 123 Herald office.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.
Carriages and Harness.
Park, Pony and Basket Phaetons, one top and no top Buggies, Depot and Jagger Wagons, &c.; also
250 sets fine Harness.
All at very low prices. Sheets, Whips, Robes, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AFFGHAN.—FOR SALE, A NEW AND SPLENDID hand-knit Affghan, for carriage use; finest Berlin wool. Address AFFGHAN, Herald office.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—$1,800 FOR A PAIR OF large bay Carriage Horses, black points, 16½ hands, 7 years old; sound and kind; very stylish and prompt drivers; free from vice and tricks; just from Michigan; sold low in consequence of the owner having to return home. Can be seen and tried at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. Gentlemen in want of a fine team would do well to call and examine them.

A CHANCE.—SELLING OUT.—EIGHT HORSES, YOUNG and sound, to be sold cheap. Must be sold. 124 Greene street, machine shop.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
OFFICE AND SALESROOM 37 NASSAU STREET,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.

Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.

FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT—Cross matched Team, bay and gray horses with long manes and tails, 15¾ hands, 8 and 9 years, kind in all harness; gray superior undersaddle, trots inside four minutes; very stylish; are in every respect a first class family team; are sound and nothing; warranted sound. Also Park Phaeton and double Harness, &c. &c.

ROAD ESTABLISHMENT—Bay Mare, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years, kind in all harness, good under saddle, trots about three minutes, very stylish; for gentleman's road use unsurpassed; warranted sound together with

NO TOP ROAD WAGON, built by Brewster; set single Harness, Robe, Whip, &c.

BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15¾ hands, 6 years; kind in all harness and under saddle; fast traveller; very stylish; excellent for road or family driving; is afraid of nothing; is of great bottom.

BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 6 years; kind in all harness and under saddle; fast traveller; very stylish; warranted sound, kind and true.

ROAD ESTABLISHMENT—Bright bay Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind in all harness; excellent under saddle; trots in 3 minutes; very stylish; excellent pole horse; not afraid of no-go other; a lady or child can drive him; needs no whip; one of the safest horses in the city; warranted sound; together with

SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, made by Brewster, of Broome street; in first rate order; set of Latham Harness, nearly new; Blanket, Robes, &c.

FAMILY HORSE; dark chestnut Mare, three-fourths bred; 15½ hands, 8 years (no older); kind in all harness and under saddle; trots in three minutes or better; very stylish; an extra fine family or road mare; warranted sound; together with

TWO SEAT ROCKAWAY, in good order; set single Harness, &c.

BLACK MARE, 15 hands, 8 years; kind in all harness, excellent under saddle; for lady or gent; good traveller; stylish, gentle; needs no whip, and warranted sound.

FAMILY HORSE—Buckskin, 15¾ hands, seven years, kind in harness, good, fast traveller, and sold only for want of use; warranted sound.

TRUCK HORSE—Bright bay Horse, 16½ hands, eight years, kind in all harness, good worker; for cart or truck.

SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands, eight years, kind in all harness and under saddle; good worker, and sold for want of use; has trotted in 3.10 and 3.15.

BAY HORSE—15½ hands, seven years, kind in all harness and under saddle; good worker; sold on account of owner going abroad.

TOP WAGON, shifting top, made by Curtis & Bowen.

TOP WAGON, built by Brewster, of Broome street.

CURTAIN COACH.

TOP WAGON, built by Brewster.

FOUR SEAT DEPOT WAGON.

ALSO THREE TOP WAGONS, no top road Wagon, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.

ALSO SEVERAL HORSES. Description time of sale. Also second hand Phaetons, &c., &c.

We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

A.—BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET.
Elegant Victorias and Cabriolets in new and
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES,
Dog Carts, Dog Cart Phaetons, Newport Pagenls,
Newmarket and other Tandem Carts,
Landaus and Barouches, on four, six and
eight springs, superbly finished.
Park and road Phaetons, in new and original designs.
Clarences, Demi-Clarences, Landau lets and
Curtain quarter Coaches.
The Brewster Wagon, the standard for style
and quality, with and without tops, in all
weights for speeding and pleasure driving.
Our stock for the present season has never
been equaled in New York, either in its extent or the general
excellence of the work,
being wholly free from shopworn vehicles
and exclusively the production of our well-known
Broome street Factory.
The public will please bear in mind
that we have no connection whatever with a joint stock company recently organized under a name similar
to our own and whose carriages have
lately been offered at public auction.
BREWSTER & CO.

A.—SPEED, SPEED.—FOR SPECIAL AND PEREMPtory sale, extra handsome, fine-styled, genteel and fast coal black Mare, about 16¾ hands and 6 years old, a very elegant, free, easy and well behaved driver; has trotted in 2:28 and is warranted to trot in
3 MINUTES OR NO SALE;
is perfectly gentle for a lady to drive; fears nothing and does not pull a pound, and for style, fine appearance, gait, endurance and good qualities as a "roadster" has few, if any superiors; is warranted sound, kind and reliable; was sired by Toronto Chief, out of a Long Island Black Hawk mare. Will be positively sold without reserve to close an account at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, on Wednesday, May 4, at 12 o'clock.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTERS
IN THE CITY.
The celebrated, handsome, high bred and fast bay trotting Mare,
LADY GOLDDUST.
is one of the finest styled, handsomest, pure and open gaited gentleman's roadsters as goes the road or track; trotted last fall in 2:36½ to wagon on Poughkeepsie track, beating Russell, Whitehorse and several others; also trotted in 2:40½ on Fashion Course last spring, beating Wm. McMahon's gray gelding Whitehorse; also won a sweepstakes, of $300 each, in which were entered the celebrated horses Ben Dolan, Fanny Sprague and Phillip Pleasure Boy. Lady Golddust was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, of Kentucky, dam by Lewis G. Morris' True Messenger; is 8 years old, warranted sound and kind and warranted to trot in
2:35 ON DAY OF SALE.
Late the property of J. J. Hitchcock, and is now sold to the highest bidder to close the estate of the late Silas Montgomery, of Oswego, N. Y.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 7 and 15 East Eighteenth street,
All the newest and most fashionable Carriages,
in elegant variety.
Coupes, Clarences, Landaus,
Landaulets, Coupe Rockaways,
Six seat Rockaways,
Curtain Rockaways and Depot Wagons.

A.—NEARLY NEW CLARENCE, WOOD BROTHERS, $770; one Baronche do., $300; one Brewster Road Wagon, $200; one Dubois Wagon, top, $250; one Brewster Phaeton, $350; 200 new Carriages at thirty per cent below Broadway prices; Clarences, Coaches, Hacks, Fars, Basket, Rumble, Pony Phaetons, from $125 up; top Wagons from $150 up; Sulkeys, Express, Road and Jagger Wagons; Victorias, &c.; 500 sets Harness, from $15 up; Blankets, Sheets, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
676 Broadway,
have in store a fine assortment of first class fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, of their own manufacture, which they offer at reduced prices.

A.—TO LET, PART OR WHOLE OF A PRIVATE STABLE in Fifty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue; has six stalls, gas, hot and cold water, and two rooms for coachman. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE PURCHASING CARriages and Harness are invited to examine a varied stock at 38 Barclay street; save money and get goods as represented. HICKS, established 1826.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET—BY THE WEEK, month or season; old Carriages taken in trade; lot second hand Carriages for sale cheap.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BAY TEAM OF YOUNG HORSES—Sound, kind and fine drivers; need no checks; black manes, tails and legs; all clean and in every respect a fine carriage team; good travellers and very stylish. Inquire of MARTIN WOOD, American Hotel, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

AN EXTRAORDINARY, STYLISH, HANDSOME AND speedy 15¾ hands, black, road or park Horse, for sale only for want of use. Apply to owner, 850 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-eighth street.

A DOCTOR'S BOSTON GIG BY CODARD, PHAETON BY Brewster. Harness by Trainor, and a beautiful 7 year old black Horse—cheap. Please apply at office 163 West Thirtieth street.

AT CATSKILL—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the summer or year; convenient to cars and boat. MACOMBER & BARKER, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard street, or 335 Cumberland street, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

A.—A.—JAMES B. CONE & CO., NOT HAVING DISposed of all their Carriages have removed to 536 Broadway, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wood Bros., where they will sell the remainder of their stock at unprecedentedly low prices.

A SPLENDID DAPPLE GRAY HORSE FOR SALE 7 years old 15¾ high, with great style and action; he is a perfect picture. Also a Kentucky bay mare; can trot close to 2:50, and she is green. Both warranted sound and kind in every way. 164 East Thirty-third street.

A.—EXPRESS, BUSINESS AND DEPOT WAGONS, Coaches, Phaetons of all kinds; Gigs, Rockaways, Top and Open Wagons; also single and double Harness; Blankets, Sheets, Robes, &c., at prices which defy competition. Call and be satisfied at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A SHREWSBURY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE—Situated opposite the Highlands, near Rumsome station; four acres of ground, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, asparagus, berries, &c.; dwelling has twelve rooms, completely furnished; barn, carriage, boat and ice houses; all in good order. Address W. T. DeVOE, room 425 Metropolitan Hotel.

A NUMBER SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand Carriages cheap; Coupe, Rockaway, four Buggies, Victoria, Park Phaeton, two Road Wagons, six seat Rockaway; all styles Harness. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE A BEAUTIFUL pair of carriage or road Horses at a low figure. They are young, sound, kind and very attractive; must be sold.
J. PRIESTLEY, 335 East Sixty-fifth street.

BE SURE TO READ CATALOGUE OF AUCTION SALE of fine Horses and Carriages—To take place at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. You will find everything as represented, or no sale and money refunded.

CARRIAGES—300 NEW AND SECOND HAND Coaches, Barouches, Park Phaetons, 4 and 6 seat; Depots, Pony Phaetons, Grocers' and Business Wagons, selling off. H. R. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, WILL BE sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the city. Apply at TUOMEY'S stables, Fifty-third street, west of Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIVERY STABLE, DOing a large business; stock and fixtures in fine order; will be sold cheap on account of the health of the owner. For particulars apply to W. W. LYON, 63 avenue D, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND ROAD HORSES.—A GENtleman residing near the city and about going abroad wishes to dispose of his favorite Horses, which for beauty and style are unsurpassed and embracing all the essential points to suit the most fastidious taste, handsome chestnut color, 16 hands high, seven years old, extra tails and manes; sound, fine step, with high action, yet perfectly reliable and safe as a family team. Also a small pair fine Roadsters, same color, of equal merit, 14½ hands high, eight years old, and can trot together in about three minutes; both fine saddle horses; this affords a rare opportunity for any gentleman of taste wishing to avoid the risk and trouble usually attending such purchases of procuring from a responsible and private party that which cannot fail to please. Address box 5,471 Post office.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BLACK HAWK MARES, one pair of large bay Carriage Horses, at private stable No. 3 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND TWO SEATED PHAETON, in excellent order, built by John R. Lawrence & Co., Broadway. Can be seen at the National Express Company's stable, 25 and 25 10th street.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE, MADE BY BREWSTER of Broome street, in good order; a bargain. Inquire of EVERSON & BROWN, corner University place and Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU; ONE OF THE MOST ELEgant in the city; in perfect order and but little used. To be seen at private stable 111 West Eighteenth street, from 9 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH ROAN HORSE, 15.3; CAN trot in three minutes and warranted all sound. Can be seen in the morning at private stable, 154 West Twenty-ninth street, rear.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME T CART, WITH POLE, Shafts and Storm Covers; built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street, and used but a few times. Can be seen at stable, 105 West Thirty-first street, two doors from Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, and 7 years old. Apply at the carpenter shop 452 and 454 West Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY SADDLE HORSE, sound and kind, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; perfectly broken; has been ridden by a lady the past year. Apply at private stable 144 East Forty-fourth street, from 7 to 8 A. M. and 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES—DOCTORS' WAGons and Buggies of every description; also Express and Grocery Wagons; also a second hand two horse Express Truck. 23 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME YOUNG BAY Horses, 15½ hands; not afraid of railway cars. Apply to Mr. CHADWICK, 109 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW CONCORD BUILT Express Wagon. Inquire at 108 South street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, KIND AND GENTLE English bred sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high; broken to the saddle and harness; sold for want of use. Call at Dr. LARGE'S stable, 21 College place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BRETT, NEARLY NEW, MADE BY JOHN R. Lawrence & Co., for $300. Call at 114 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, EIGHT YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, sound, gentle and very strong, or will exchange for another horse or a family summer carriage. Apply at private stable No. 122 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MATCHED TEAM DARK chestnut Horses, 16 hands, young, stylish, sound and kind; warranted; just in from Vermont. Apply at No. 575 Broadway, room No. 2, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT 118 CLINTON PLACE, SECOND HAND Carmache, in good order; it will be sold cheap,

EUROPE.

French Legislative Debate on the New Constitution.

Napoleon an "Instrument in the Hand of Providence" and Theorists and Socialists Belied.

THE POPE'S EASTER BLESSING

The French transatlantic mail steamship Periere, Captain Duchesne, from Havre by way of Brest on the 2d of May, arrived at this port yesterday evening. The Periere made, as usual, an extraordinary rapid passage, running from port to port and delivering her mails within nine days and four hours.

Dr. Marion Sims arrived in Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon completed his sixty-second year April 20.

A despatch from Athens of April 19 says:—

The brigands have released Lord Muncaster, but they have retained Mr. Verney, Mr. Lloyd, barrister, and Mr. Herbert, his secretary. Beyond the ransom demanded they further ask for an amnesty.

A considerable portion of the Jewish populations of Lithuania and Poland are about to emigrate to the countries of the Don and the Caucasus; the remainder will proceed to Nooth America.

The Paris *Union* of April 20 reports as follows from Rome:—

Everything announces a prodigious influx of population for Easter day. A despatch dated Sunday, five o'clock P. M., states that the *fête* was magnificent; the Holy Father celebrated mass, surrounded by his Court, the Sacred College, and all the Fathers of the Council, whilst the vast naves of St. Peter's could scarcely contain the multitude of worshipers. After mass the Papal Benediction was given from the balcony of the Loggia to more than 150,000 persons of all nations. Scarcely had the last words been pronounced when the prostrate and devout people rose from their knees and hailed Pius IX. as the Pope King with an enthusiastic unanimity.

Dr. Unger, one of the first botanists in Germany, was found a few days ago dead in his bed at Gratz (Austria). An examination of the body showed that he had been strangled.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of April 20 says:—

The subscriptions to cover the expenses of the Central Committee on the *plebiscite* appear likely to be abundant. Each of the Barons de Rothschild has already sent 10,000f., and the contributions from other financial houses vary between 3,000, 2,000 and 1,000 francs. Nearly all the deputies of the governmental party, who had first promised donations of 200 francs each, go as far as 300, 500 and 1,000 francs. The heads of commercial and manufacturing establishments are also sending their adhesions.

FRANCE.

Legislative Debate on the Bonaparte Constitution—"Liberty or Revolution"—Napoleon "an Instrument Chosen by Providence."

The French Senate held a sitting April 19, in Paris, M. Rouher in the chair. The attendance of members was unusually numerous, and the public tribunes were crowded. The Ministers present were M. Emile Ollivier, the Marquis de Talhouet, M. Louvet, Marshal Le Bœuf and M. de Parieu.

The discussion on the *Senatus Consultum* was resumed, most of the articles being adopted without much observation of importance. On article 5 M. de Royer had proposed to substitute the designation of "Chamber of Deputies" for that of "Legislative Body," but he did not persist. Some discussion took place on the nomination of mayors, Count de Bulonval insisting that those officials should always be selected from among the members of the Municipal Councils; the honorable Senator accused the Minister of the Interior of want of respect to the Senate in nominating a special commission to examine the question.

M. OLLIVIER defended his colleague in the Cabinet, and declared that both social and administrative interests required to have those appointments left in the hands of the executive.

M. LE ROY DE SAINT ARNAUD had no objection to the system supported by the honorable Minister, but he should propose to have it regularly set forth in the constitution.

M. Ollivier must oppose that course as altogether unnecessary.

A division then took place, and the amendment was rejected by 97 votes to 24.

On the article relating to the nomination of senators, Count Boulay de la Meurthe proposed to suppress the paragraph which declares that the decrees of appointment shall be discussed in a Council of Ministers.

M. BAROCHE, in the name of the committee, defended the wording of the article, as the impression ought to prevail abroad that the selection of a Senator was not an unimportant matter. On a division the paragraph was struck out by 68 to 47.

The discussion was again adjourned.

The following is a report of the proceedings on the previous day, already briefly noticed:—

Count DE BOUREVAL—When I entered my name to speak against the document under deliberation I had not the intention of opposing its principal provisions, but I wished to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself to deliberate on the point whether the proposed modifications in the constitution were the only ones possible in the circumstances in which we are placed. I also contemplated submitting to the ministers my doubts relative to certain acts which did not seem perfectly in accord with a parliamentary system. But the dispositions of the public mind have since become so deeply modified, and the ground of the discussion has become so much narrowed, that I resolve to abandon the developments which I had intended to make. When the government is engaged in an act so solemn as that now being prepared, there is no room for individual efforts; our duty is to unite all our forces to employ them in common. The object at which we all aim is to form a constitution which shall admit all liberties consistent with the monarchical principle, and the Minister of Justice has already clearly demonstrated in another assembly the fact that a constitutional *regime* is that which is the best adapted to such a progress. All the provisions of the *Senatus consultum* should be conceived in that idea, and the constitution ought not to contain any omissions or uncertainty which at any moment could lead the empire to a *coup d'état* or a republic. I would have the present measure as concise as possible, and reduced to the smallest number of articles. I think that in some details the Crown and the Senate were losing too much of their prerogatives, but I shall reserve that development of my idea until the moment when the amendments shall come under discussion. We must not leave to chance or to any violent impulse of a legislature the power of suddenly adapting republican views to the monarchical principle. Only recently many loyal men might have hesitated as to the necessity of the plebiscite, but, by the clamour of the Opposition, we have been now all united in the same vote, and will certainly support it. (Applause.)

Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE said—The task which we have before us is not only to remake the constitution, but to found it firmly. The Senate in giving back the powers which had been delegated to it by the country, and is leaving as a glorious political inheritance that liberty which it has aided in creating. A Senate of resistance and immobility would have been irreconcilable with a perfectible constitution; an impatient spirit of innovation would have been contrary to your duty and to the real interests of the country. In France reforms have almost always been the results of revolutions, but the governments which have originated in great upheavings have always commenced by liberty to end in reaction. We are now witnessing a new spectacle which is a honor to the country and to the sovereign. (Hear, hear.) The government having made itself liberal liberty has become governmental and conservative; it has ceased to be revolutionary. (Applause.) The co-existence of two chambers is the primary condition of the Parliamentary *regime*. A single one becomes inevitably involved in a conflict with the Crown. Assemblies without a counterpoise have a constant tendency to exaggerate their power, and sad and memorable examples of that truth are furnished by the Long Parliament and by the Convention. Therefore a Chamber of Peers voting laws like the Legislative Body and shielding the Crown from the excesses of the legislative power is an imperious necessity which no one will contest. Will the Senate have sufficient authority to form that counterpoise? I will reserve what I have to say relative to the mode of recruiting that body until the discussion of article twenty-four. An hereditary Chamber is contrary to public morals and incompatible with the principles of 1789. French society admits of an aristocracy, because there will always be, in spite of all, superior men; but their eminence must be due to merit, intelligence or long services. As to making the hazard of birth a title to the highest of dignities, that is a privilege and an inequality which no one will accept. (Hear, hear. With respect to the question of Ministerial responsibility it has no need of demonstration; it exists. It is a guarantee for the country and a safeguard for the Crown. The Emperor is now less attacked, and the Ministers more so. (Applause.) But do they complain?

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—Certainly not.

Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE—They have thus the honor to be the egis of the Crown, and that circumstance does not seem to frighten either the present ministers or those who aspire to office. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the *Senatus Consultum*, which we are now discussing, gives the constituent power to the nation. Several doctrines have been put forward on the subject. First of all, that which would confer that faculty on the Legislative body alone; then the one which would divide it between the Lower Chamber and the Senate. The government does not accept either, and I believe it is right. I am surprised that the principle of the absorption of the constituent power by the Legislative Assembly should be advocated by the liberal party in the name of enlarged ideas. To confound together the two powers, to associate the constituent with the legislative, would be to justify the remark of M. de Tocqueville:—"A certain democracy exists which is not the real one—the democracy without the people. Such is, in my opinion, the doctrine of those who would deprive the nation of the constituent power in order to confer it on an Assembly. The second point to which I referred is less radical, and is founded on the principle of providing a guarantee by the division of the power; but it would inevitably lead to permanent contests. The *Senatus Consultum* has done better, as it has restored the right to the people, its legitimate possessor. Article thirteen, it is true, subsists, and its maintenance has already given rise to a ministerial crisis when all who desire the welfare of the country must lament. (Hear, hear.) But, in fact, why has the Emperor, who has yielded so much, resisted on this point? Because the appeal to the people is the title-deed of the imperial dynasty—the formula of the profound faith of the country in the Napoleon family. That is the reason doubtless why the Emperor

Baron BRENIER—What do you know about it? Do not mix up the Emperor's name in this matter. The responsible Ministers are here to answer.

Numerous VOICES—Do not interrupt.

Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE—I have no pretension to speak in his Majesty's name. I merely set forth the reasons which appear to me to justify the resolution he has adopted. Continuing my argument and consulting history, I ask:—Has article thirteen ever been the resource of the powers when they found themselves involved in difficult situations? Had the young General who returned from Egypt an article fourteen? Had not Charles X. article fourteen? (Movement.)

M. QUENTIN-BAUCHART—They cannot be compared.

Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE—I am explaining them. Well, in all these circumstances what do we see? A superior principle, a force of necessity which makes itself felt, and I may sum up the philosophy of article thirteen in the words of Bossuet:—"A people which has experienced the evils and confusions of anarchy will give everything to avoid them." Gentlemen, the question has been asked if we are not retrograding and returning to 1830? But there is a profound difference between the monarchy of that date and the parliamentary empire. The former was the government of a caste, while the latter perfectly represents the spirit, the interests and the necessities of the century, and is, in fact, the government by a people. The assertion has been made that universal suffrage must inevitably lead to a republic. Twice already we have tried that form of government. Of the first I will not speak—it was grand and terrible. The second possessed a certain system and doctrines, but failed before the difficulty of constituting an Executive. I have therefore the right to say that a republic cannot be established in France. Is, then, universal suffrage compatible with monarchy? The remark has been made in another place that "*the Parliamentary Empire is a democratic compromise.*" I accept that definition. But, every such arrangement supposes two parties, and here we have universal suffrage and society. This latter, with its glorious traditions of the past, with its interests and spirit of the present, with that character of grandeur which has made it the first in the world, is the surest guarantee against the mobility inseparable from universal suffrage. The compromise arising from those two terms offers the form of government most favorable to the social interest, and therefore the remark that the parliamentary empire is the last form of monarchy is perfectly just. I now come to the question of the *plebiscite*. Some days ago opinions might have varied on this matter; at present no further hesitation can exist, for the plebiscite is a necessity. What is the question about to be put to the country? Is it the simple difference between the constitution of 1852 and that of 1870? *No; the real point is to decide between the Liberal Empire and Revolution!* (Movement.) I have no hesitation in affirming that, if the country was wanting in good sense and rejected this appeal, we should not fall back on the constitution of 1852, but into the abyss of a revolution. (Movement.) But I have no fear—

M. QUENTIN-BAUCHART—You are right; failure must not be thought of.

Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE—The *plebiscite* cannot fail, for it is that of liberty. (Hear, hear.) It is an act of civilization and of national safety, as it ratifies the accord between Power and liberty. An idea has sprung up in certain parts of Europe that during some years past the action of France has been impeded by the liberal movement; but nothing is more false; and I am perfectly convinced that, in the test which is about to be tried, liberal France will be found by the side of the Emperor. (Approbation.)

The Duke de Persigny said said—In our efforts to found constitutional liberty in France, we have passed through the severest trials and engaged in the most serious conflicts, and we have always failed. Shall we be more successful at the present day? *I have a profound conviction that we shall.* (Sensation.) But why? Because this is the first time that a Constitution is not the result of an abstract idea, but of experience dearly acquired. (Applause.) With respect to ministerial responsibility, two systems have been tried in their turn; by the first the person of the Sovereign was sacred, and Ministers only were answerable; whilst by the second the ruler alone was responsible and the Ministers not so in any degree. Both of these were vicious; the first because the pretended inviolability of the sovereign protected him so little that we have witnessed the fall of two monarchies; the second because, the ruler being alone responsible, the nation called him to account for everything that was done, and that habit led directly to an arbitrary government. But in the *regime* on which we are now entering the responsibility will be two-fold, that of the Head of the State to the whole nation, and that of Ministers to the Chambers and public opinion. And here we do not know whether we ought most to admire the generosity with which the Sovereign has conceded to liberty all the instruments which are necessary for its defence, or the respect shown to the rights of the crown by the present Ministers, and especially by the man who has come over to us from an adverse camp, and who now shows the same energy in protecting the requirements of authority that he formerly evinced in promoting those of liberty. (Applause.) I will ask leave to evoke an historical reminiscence and to compare the accession of Napoleon III. with that of Henry IV. The latter, after the assassination of Henry III., had to make head against four parties—the republican, the Lorraine, the Catholics and the Spanish. We all know what miracles of courage, energy and policy he had to perform in order to overcome such redoubtable obstacles! He did not, in fact, triumph till after four years of civil war. *Louis Napoleon has also had to contend against four great parties—the legitimist, the orleanist, the republican and the socialist. His mission was a great and a noble one; he was the instrument chosen by Providence to put an end to the conflict and to conciliate all interests.* He arrived alone, without followers, almost without friends; consequently his triumph was not that of any party in particular. All categories gained a victory in his person; the legitimists saw an hereditary monarchy restored; the citizens saw the development of credit, the security of interests, the assurance of a sage liberty; the republicans, if they did not get the republic, at any rate saw it crowned; they saw democracy on the throne—the king of the people. (Approbation.) Such was the great Napoleonic idea; such the legitimacy of the ruler, such the reason of his existence in that capacity; and, in presence of the national act about to be accomplished, we may be permitted to affirm that as we shall always have to encounter the same causes we shall witness the same effects. (Great applause on many benches. The speaker is warmly congratulated by his friends).

Count SEGUR-D'AGUESSEAU said:—I feel convinced that the unanimity of the committee, spoken of in the report of M. Devienne, will be found in this Assembly. We are, in fact, all agreed on two points:—First, that for all enlightened men, who are animated with a sincere love of their country, there is no object more noble, no design more elevated, than that of ensuring the alliance of authority with liberty; secondly, that the Empire alone presents all the conditions for securing the success of this generous enterprise, and is the only Government that combines all the necessary qualifications. (Assent.) The only point on which any doubt can exist is the opportuneness of the present measure. But the decision of this question rested with the elect of the nation; he persevered, and he now in reality brings us the crowning of the edifice. (Adhesion.) Consequently there ought to be no more "inopportunists!"—if that is the word—in this Assembly. I heartily thank the Emperor for having given the nation another opportunity of reading a lesson to those theorists who tell the people that they cannot alienate their sovereignty, not for four years—not even for two. These men will not suffer the populations to declare their desire for a hereditary chief. Nevertheless the country had already replied to those arguments in 1804; and it did the same in 1852. The pretension is indeed singular which require the sovereign people to choose a form of government that it detests. But I hear some people say, What is the value of your words—you who cried "Vive la République" in 1848 and 1849? My reply is very simple; it is that there was nothing else to be done. (Laughter.) Is it my fault, is it that of the French nation, if the two branches of the dynasty took flight—one in three days, the other in three hours? And when I asked the majority to cry "*Vive la République!*" was I not supported by the voice and gesture of obr senior in age, the noble Count de Keratry? And was it not the republic of order that was set up against that of disorder claimed by the vociferations of the mountains? (Yes, yes.) Again, these same theorists say that the *plebiscite* is an illusion, because the people is not free. I shall reply in making a large concession. I shall for a moment that liberty was not absolutely complete in 1851 and 1852, for there was then a question about overthrowing an existing government. But those votes were only secondary; they were only the complement of that of December, 1848, the freedom and spontaneity of which none of my opponents will venture o contest. Again, I affirm that it is neither our fault nor that of the French people if the two republics came to such disastrous ends; the first was drenched in the blood of the citizens when the nation called the young hero of Italy and Egypt to save it from anarchy; the second furnished the most convincing proofs of the incapacity of the rulers when Louis Napoleon came to the rescue. One word more only about the *plebiscite*. Can its success be doubtful? No, gentlemen. The French people will not go in a gay mood to give a reply which would rejoice the hearts of the theorists I have just alluded to; the servants, worse than that, *the slaves of the Belleville parliaments, the quarries of America and Pelagie.* But I feel one preoccupation. What use will the Emperor's government make of this new victory? To say that there will be no victors and no vanquished in easy enough; in presence of those who call themselves irreconcilables, we find ourselves confronted by enemies who must be treated as conquered foes. (Loud protests.)

M. BOINVILLIERS—The French law has always protected the vanquished.

Count SEGUR-D'AGUESSEAU—The national interest requires that the government should profit by its victory.

M. QUENTIN BAUCHART—With generosity!

Count SEGUR-D'AGUESSEAU—The French people is said to be difficult to govern; this is an error; it willingly recognizes authority, it accepts generously all calls for its blood and treasure. If a glove of velvet is wanted for the hand that guides it, that hand must be one of iron—(numerous protests)—and at the service of law and justice. I expect that the Senate will vote unanimously for the *plebiscite*.

The general discussion was then declared to be closed, and the discussion of the articles fixed for the next day.

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDER.

Fourth Day of the Trial of John J. Nixon for the Murder of David H. Sisco—A Long Session—Closing of the State's Evidence and Opening of the Defence.

Jersey justice requires long hours, and the session of the Paterson courts yesterday, in the trial of John J. Nixon for the murder of David Sisco, was a most tedious one, lasting from half-past nine in the morning until nearly nine o'clock in the evening. The prisoner begins to look more haggard and careworn, and his nervous system is evidently being pretty well strained to keep up with the trying ordeal.

The State rested at half-past six P. M. The defence desired that an adjournment be ordered until morning, but Judge Bedle said the case must be concluded by Wednesday night, and to make it safe a short evening session would be held. To finish it on Wednesday evening it will doubtless be necessary to meet late to-night and to-morrow night. Judge Bedle's presence at the Hudson courts this morning made it necessary to adjourn the trial over until this afternoon. The general opinion seems now to be that Nixon will be found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The court met at half-past nine o'clock A. M., the jury coming in and taking their seats at that hour. In response to an inquiry from the Judge, the jurors said they had passed a comfortable Sabbath in the charge of their officers. One of the number had an attack of fever and ague on Saturday evening, but was sufficiently recovered to be in attendance with the rest yesterday morning. The first witness sworn yesterday was

Henry S. Van Ness, who testified that he had opened the bundle of clothing Nixon had with him when arrested, in which he found a pair of overalls, which, although just washed and damp, bore the appearance of being

STAINED WITH BLOOD.

The overalls in court were identified as the pair; but the counsel for the defence was slow to admit the marks being those of blood, as they were visible about as much from the inside as the outside; there were others in court who thought the defence was about right, for the conclusion that the marks were blood stains was, indeed, rather far-fetched.

Tunis H. Vreeland testified that he examined a coat left home by the prisoner, and the lining that had been torn out; there was no blood on the lining, but there was a large spot on the buckram under the lining, and a small spot on the binding of the right sleeve. The remainder of Vreeland's evidence was principally the same as of previous witnesses—concerning the position and condition of the body, when found, &c. The bloody poplar stump, heretofore frequently referred to, was then produced and exhibited to the jury, although it cannot be conceded that the blood stains were very apparent. The witness testified that the stump was in the same condition as when first noticed, except that the marks of blood were at that time plainer. In witness' opinion the saplings having blood on them were marked by some one walking through with bloody clothing rubbing against them. Defendant worked at the Hard Rubber Works, where they were painting; the marks on the overalls, referred to as blood stains, are about the color of the paint used there.

Thomas K. Heiser swore he was at Carman's Hotel at Bloomingdale the night of the murder about seven o'clock: Sisco and Nixon were

AT THE HOTEL TOGETHER:

witness started to come home about eight o'clock, and when on the stoop Nixon, the prisoner, came out and said to witness, "Dave Sisco is a little drunk to-night;" witness replied, "Yes;" prisoner then said, "Horace Hoppaugh and I have fallen out, and I know the son of a b—h who is the cause of it: I will knock hell out of him some night, and have just the thing in my pocket to do it with; and Dave Sisco is the man;" witness told prisoner he had "better look out," and then went home and to bed. This was a little after eight o'clock on the night of the murder.

William Babcock testified that, on the night of the murder, he was at Howe's Hotel, opposite Carman's, about sundown; presently Sisco and Nixon came up and they had a drink together; after a while Nixon came to me and told me that "somebody was going to be hurt to-night;" witness asked him if it was Horace Hoppaugh, to which prisoner replied in the negative; witness then asked him if it was Dave Sisco; prisoner did not reply, but looked up and laughed; presently witness saw prisoner and Sisco sitting together, and after talking a while they parted with the mutual expression, "Well, we will let the matter drop and say no more about it;" the party had several drinks together, after which witness went home; on the Saturday previous Nixon and Sisco had a little trouble together at the hotel, and clenched twice on the hotel stoop, but no one was hurt much; one of the Nixons, either James or John, said he had a slung-shot in his pocket, but witness could not remember which it was; the weapon was not brought into sight; the fight on the stoop arose from some trouble about Squire Gurnee; Sisco said he was going to give Squire Gurnee

A "DAMNED GOOD TANNING,"

and Nixon took up the Squire's part, which resulted in the tussle on the stoop. The belligerents were parted by their friends at the hotel. Witness says that a "billy" and a slungshot are much alike, but a "billy" is a little the more "handy" weapon.

In the afternoon the Court met at a quarter past two o'clock, there being

A LARGE AUDIENCE

in attendance, and also an immense crowd in the street to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he was brought from the jail to the court room. Nixon's demeanor and gait were cool as he walked past the numerous glances resting upon him. The testimony of the first witness in the afternoon—Alfred Cook—was unimportant, as he was drunk himself the night of the murder and could not remember much of the occurrences at the tavern.

James Monks was tending bar at Carman's Hotel the night of the murder; about eight o'clock David Sisco and one Abe Vreeland got to fighting together; the prisoner stepped in to part them, when Sisco called him a s—n of a b—h; the prisoner replied that he would knock Sisco down if he called him that again; they were both pretty drunk, and did not stay mad, but remained together at the hotel until about nine o'clock, when they left together; witness then shut up the hotel for the night.

Abraham H. Vreeland, the man who had the "scrimmage" in the barroom with Sisco, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness (Monks).

Jacob J. Mead testified that Nixon repeatedly denied, after his arrest, that

HE HAD KILLED SISCO,

although he acknowledged that he had knocked him down and kicked him twice.

Dr. McWithy was recalled, and testified that after receiving such a wound as Sisco had in his forehead if would have hardly been possible for a man to have gotten upon his feet and walked away, or even stood up; in fact, it was not probable that he would ever have returned to consciousness. James H. Vreeland was recalled and testified that Sisco's body was cold and stiff when carried to the house. A number of other witnesses, whose evidence, however, was unimportant, were examined; the mats, clothing, stumps, &c., were offered in evidence, after which the State rested. It being then half-past six P. M. the Court took a recess for an hour.

OPENING OF THE DEFENCE.

Court met at half-past seven P. M. An evening session of the court is such an unusual thing in Paterson that the illumination facilities are somewhat limited. Imagine, then, the Judge's desk and the tables of the counsel, clerk, reporters, &c., mounted by "long six" candles in tin candlesticks.

Mr. Evans, the junior counsel for Nixon, opened for the defence. He contended that although the prisoner struck and kicked Sisco, he was not the one who inflicted the wounds which resulted in Sisco's death. The cause of those wounds has not been made known. Nixon did assault Sisco, but it was in defence, as Sisco struck him first. If Nixon had exceeded his self-defence he was guilty of assault and battery. But the counsel contended that Nixon was guilty of no offence at all. The first witness for the defence was

Abram H. Vreeland, whose evidence was principally an impeachment of the testimony of J. W. Burton, one of the witnesses for the State. Munson Mabey testified to Nixon's peaceable interference in trying to quiet a fight between Sisco and Abe Vreeland but a few hours before the murder. Peter Cook testified that Sisco was not drunk on the evening of the murder, which contradicts the assertion of a number of the witnesses for the prosecution. Squire Francis W. Gurnee testified that Sisco, when drunk, was of a very disagreeable and cross disposition. The principal witnesses for the defence, probably unaware of the evening session, failed to answer to call, and after the examination of one or two, whose evidence was of little import, the Court adjourned, at about twenty minutes to nine, until two o'clock this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, May 2—6 P. M.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It will be seen by the statement of the public debt, as given in another column, that the actual reduction during the month of April was over $20,000,000. The official statement, it is proper to add, puts the reduction at only $11,000,000, for the reason that Mr. Boutwell deducts the accrued interest up to May 1. The actual coin owned by the government is about $76,000,000.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR MAY.

The announcement by the press this morning of the general intentions of the government regarding the sales of gold and purchases of bonds for the month of May was promptly followed by a bulletin at the Sub-Treasury to-day, fixing the exact programme as follows:—

SALES OF GOLD.

Wednesday, May 4 (Sinking Fund)	$1,000,000
Wednesday, May 11 (Special Fund)	1,000,000
Wednesday, May 18 (Sinking Fund)	1,000,000
Wednesday, May 25 (Special Fund)	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

Thursday, May 5 (Special Fund)	$2,000,000
Thursday, May 12 (Sinking Fund)	1,000,000
Thursday, May 19 (Special Fund)	2,000,000
Thursday, May 26 (Sinking Fund)	1,000,000
Total	$6,000,000

The liberal intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the purchases of bonds produced a very enthusiastic feeling, particularly as his operations, in place of checking the natural buoyancy of the season in all branches of trade, are calculated to stimulate business by rendering the money market still easier. It will be seen, furthermore, that the predictions of an extravagant movement on the part of the Treasury Department, looking to a sharp reduction of the national debt before the close of the fiscal year, have been disappointed—so far as the current month is concerned.

A "BREEZE" IN WALL STREET—SECRET SALES OF GOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A brief paragraph in a Washington letter this morning announcing that Treasurer Spinner had sold the gold belonging to the sinking and special fund now in his custody led to an inquiry at the Sub-Treasury here this morning, when it was discovered that $1,090,000 in gold—the coin equivalent of the May coupons held by Mr. Spinner in the fund referred to—had been sold in the Gold Room on Saturday through a Wall street firm of brokers, and the proceeds reinvested in government bonds to be added to the fund. Hereupon certain parties, inimical to Mr. Boutwell and the government generally, endeavored to magnify a very trifling matter into an affair of State policy as affecting the finances of the country. Mr. Boutwell was denounced for reviving the secret sale system of Mr. McCulloch, and for wilfully violating his express policy of advertised sales. Doubtless Mr. Boutwell was ignorant of Mr. Spinner's procedure, or, if so, regarded it as the best way of converting the coin belonging to the Sinking Fund. The very parties who cry out against this alleged secret sale are well aware that upon any day the government advertises to sell a million of gold every dollar bid for may be sold even if the total proposals should be for ten millions. As to the secrecy of the transaction, the order was given through the mails to Assistant Treasurer Folger, who applied to the nearest and next door broker and executed the commission of Mr. Spinner. The latter gentleman was desirous of clearing up the Sinking Fund account for the 1st of May, and sold out his loose gold in order to make the character of the fund uniform for the debt statement.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The influences of the matters referred to above were felt in the various markets with more or less effect. The government list on the early announcement of the large Treasury purchases for May was strongly active, the 67's leading the way to 114¼ as against 113 on Saturday. Later in the day, the decline in gold and the unsettled feeling arising from the discovery of the government transactions on Saturday, the market reacted; but upon the showing of the heavy reduction in the public debt prices became strong again, and closed as follows:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 112⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 116½ a 116¾; do. do., coupon, 116¾ a 117; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. (ex int.), 112 a 112¼; do. do., 1864, do. do. (ex int.), 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1865 (ex int.), 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, January and July, 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¾ a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¼ a 107¾; do. do., coupon, 108¼ a 108¾.

GOLD STRONG, BUT UNSETTLED.

The gold market was strong upon the light gold sales proposed for May as contrasted with the general expectation, based on the ability of the government to sell, and the price touched 115¼ soon after the opening of the board. The private sale of gold on Saturday became known about noon, when the price declined to 114¾, the speculators for a decline exaggerating the action of Mr. Spinner. As soon as the real character of the transaction became known the price advanced to 115¼, but upon the flattering exhibit of the reduction in the public debt fell off to and closed at 114¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STRONG.

The foreign exchange market was nominally lower, but in reality firmer. The leading bankers reduced their rates for sixty day sterling to 109¾, as against 109¾ at the close of last week. While they kept the rates at the latter figure the market was rather freely supplied with bills out of second hands. The following were the closing quotations this afternoon:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 109; good to prime bankers', 109¼ a 109¾; short sight, 109¾ a 110; Paris sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; short sight, 5.15¾ a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Hamburg, 35¼ a 36; Amsterdam, 40½ a 41; Frankfort, 40¼ a 40¾; Bremen, 76¼ a 78¾; Prussian thalers, 70¾ a 71¼.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

There was a better demand for money, and all new transactions on stocks occurred at six per cent, which rate was readily obtained by lenders who kept their money until after two o'clock. On governments the rate was four to five per cent. The increased activity is due to a local movement in money among the people generally, with whom the beginning of May is a season for the settlement of real estate and many other business contracts. Commercial paper was selling at 6½ to 7½ per cent discount for prime double names.

STOCKS IRREGULAR—WAS IT "A SCOOP?"

The stock market opened buoyant and prices advanced upon or were strong at the closing figures of last week. As the forenoon wore on the market became unaccountably heavy and the "bulls" were sorely puzzled to account for its declining and weakening tendency. Lake Shore took the lead in this downward movement and broke to 96½, and was followed successively by Pacific Mail, Rock Island, the Vanderbilt shares, Ohio and Mississippi and St. Paul. The Northwest stocks were the most stubborn to yield, but eventually gave way to 79¾ for common and to 90¼ for the preferred. At the afternoon board prices suddenly rallied, especially as the suspicion gained ground that the "scoop" game had been played on the street. When the government gold sale of Saturday became known the early decline was attributed to the unsettled feeling begotten of the alleged inconsistency of Mr. Boutwell shown in that transaction, and prices went off again until late in the evening, when in final street operations Ohio and Mississippi became strongly active, and rising to 36¼ carried up the rest of the list from a quarter to one per cent. The real secret of the decline lies in the fact that a young operator, famous for his transactions in gold a few years since, and who is now speculating very heavily for the purpose of paying off the losses which he then occasioned his friends, and for the legal error of which he has already made full and public expiation, was "long" of 40,000 shares of Lake Shore, on which he was prompted to take and make sure of a profit ranging from three to four hundred thousand dollars. The sale of this amount broke the price from 98¾ to 96½—a decline so small that it affords the most striking commentary on the extensive and buoyant "bull" speculation which is now prevailing in Wall street. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 71¼ a 71¾; Cumberland, 32 a 33; Western Union, 32¼ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 9¾ a 10¼; do., preferred, 15¼ a 17; Mariposa, 7 bid; do., preferred, 15¼ a 15¾; do., certificates, 43 a 48; Pacific Mail, 41¼ a 41¾; Boston Water Power, 17¼ a 17¾; Adams Express, 63¾ a 63¾; Wells-Fargo Express, ex dividend, 17; American Express, 38¾; United States Express, 43¼ a 44; New York Central, consolidated, 97¾; do., scrip, 94¼ a 94¾; Harlem, 143; Erie, 24¼ a 24¾; do., preferred, 43¼ a 49¼; Reading, 101¼ a 101¾; Michigan Central, 125 a 133; Lake Shore, 98¼ a 98¾; Illinois Central, 141¼ a 142¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 81¼ a 81¾; do., preferred, 91¼ a 91¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78¼ bid; Rock Island, 122¾ a 122¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 65¼ a 65¾; do. preferred, 79¾ a 79¾; Toledo and Wabash, 62¾ a 63; do. preferred, 70 bid; Fort Wayne, 94¾ a 94½; Alton and Terre Haute, 35 a 37; do. preferred, 64 a 65; Ohio and Mississippi, 36¼ a 36¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 111½ bid; New Jersey Central, 109¾ a 109¾; Chicago and Alton, 114 a 114¾; do. preferred, 114 a 114¾; Morris and Essex, 92¼ a 92¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 111 a 116; do. preferred, 114; Iron Mountain, 46; Dubuque and Sioux City, 107½ a 108; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¼ a 19¾.

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table of the highest and lowest prices will show the extreme fluctuations in the leading speculative shares:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
N. Y. Central and Hudson River consolidated	98	97
N. Y. and Hudson River scrip	95	94
Harlem	148	146
Erie	24¾	24
Reading	102¾	101¾
Lake Shore	98¾	96½
Wabash	53¼	52¼
Pittsburg	107¼	106
Northwestern	81¾	79¾
Northwestern preferred	92¾	90¼
Rock Island	123¾	121¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	65¾	64½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	79¾	78
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	35¼
New Jersey Central	109¾	108¾
Western Union Telegraph	33¼	32¾
Pacific Mail	42¼	40½

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The chief fluctuations in the price are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	115¾	1 P. M.	114¾
10:07 A. M.	115½	2 P. M.	115¼
10:10 A. M.	115½	3 P. M.	115
11 A. M.	115¼	4 P. M.	115
11:45 A. M.	114¾	5 P. M.	114¾
12 M.	115	5:30 P. M.	114¾ a 114¾

Holders of gold paid from four to seven per cent to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$51,439,000
Gold balances	2,109,658
Currency balances	2,434,214

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL AND STRONG.

The Southern list was dull in the continued diversion of speculative interest to the share market, but prices were strong, with a general demand from private investors and banking institutions. The following were the latest quotations:—Tennessee, ex-coupon, 60 a 60¾; do. new, 57¼ a 57½; do five per cent, 47 a 48; Virginia, ex-coupon, 69¾ a 69¾; do. new, 69 a 70; do. registered stock, 46½ a 47; do. registered, 1866, 66 a 68; do. registered, 1867, 62 a 63; Georgia sixes, 88 a 90; do., sevens, 94¼ a 95; do, sevens, interest payable in Georgia, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47½ a 48; do. new, 23¾ a 24; Missouri sixes, 92¾ a 93; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 75¾ a 76¼; do. Sevens, 73 a 80; do. eights, 85 a 86; do. levee sixes, ex interest, 72 a 73½; do. do. eights, 91½ a 92; Alabama eights, 103 a 104; do. fives, ex interest, 72 a 76; do. sixes, sterling, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 90 a 92; do. new, 81½ a 82; do. registered stock, 80 a 85; city Memphis sixes, 51 a 52; do. Atlanta eights, 82 a 85; do. Savannah sevens, 83 a 90; do. New Orleans consols, 75 a 77; do. do., issue railroads, 73 a 75; Mobile Ohio sterling, ex interest, 72 a 75; do. eights, ex interest, 68 a 69; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, ex interest, 75 a 76; do., second mortgage, 60 a 62; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, ex interest, 84 a 86; do., second mortgage, 78 a 80; do., stock mortgage, 43 a 46; Greenville and Columbia guaranteed, 71 a 72; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed State, Georgia, 81 a 82; Arkansas, 7 per cent., 75 a 75½.

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the foreign imports at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	$1,146,049	$1,820,467	$1,692,265
General merchandise	4,251,875	7,823,455	5,746,215
Total for the week	$5,397,915	$9,703,922	$7,438,480
Previously reported

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 123

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BEGGAR'S PETITION—THE MURDERED WATERMAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF MACBETH.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, Madison av. and 26th st.—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &C.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—FROW FLOW.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—BINES THE PEDLAR, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

PROGRESS OF THE HERALD.

During the last week the average daily mass of advertisements in this journal of all descriptions was about forty-three columns, or something over seven compact pages in small type—a greater average than that of any preceding week since the issue of our first number.

In a corresponding ratio our daily circulation has been and continues to be steadily and rapidly increasing.

In its advertisements and circulation, the HERALD having been for many years a recognized reflex and index of the prosperity and expansion of this great commercial and financial metropolis and of its fluctuations in business affairs, we may submit our enlarging prosperity of this season as a fair indication of a general revival of business here and throughout the country.

From present appearances, looking at the growth of the city itself, and of its surrounding suburban cities and villages on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and at the increasing demands of our advertisers and subscribers within this radius, and from all parts of the Union, the Continent and the civilized world, we expect soon to be required to issue a daily quadruple HERALD, and to meet a demand which we are prepared to meet, rising from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies every day in the year.

STATE SENATORS are not made for a day, but for two years. Hence the billing and cooing among the successful Tammany leaders and the malcontent Senators.

A GEM JOKE.—Two English pugilists, Jem Mace and Tom Allen, engaged in a prize fight in Louisiana for the championship of America. This beats George Francis Train as the Fenian candidate for President of Coney Island.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.—An American naval court at Yokohama has rendered a decision on the Oneida case, clearing the officers of the ill-fated ship from all charges of neglect or irresolution at the moment of the collision, and charging the whole enormous guilt of the disaster on Captain Eyre.

LORD DERBY says that the American system of diplomacy is defective, for the reason that it employs men whose public qualifications are "accidental, not professional." This is easily remedied. We have plenty of people in Washington and New York who are quite ready to learn if President Grant gives them only a chance.

ANOTHER BLAST AT THE FENIANS.—Cardinal Cullen, of Ireland, is out with another manifesto against the Fenians and Freemasons; but it does not appear that either Freemasons or Fenians are thereby very much alarmed. In truth the troubles of Ireland call for other remedies than those of religious instruction, though Cardinal Cullen may not be able so to understand it.

A LOCAL "SENATUS CONSULTUM."—A number of State Senators were in consultation with the Chief of the Board of Public Works yesterday. Among the number was Harry Genet, to whom the "Boss" might have said, in the words of Richard III.:—"Thy gallant bearing, Harry, I could 'plaud, did not the spotted r-r-r-ough and r-r-r-eady taint the soldier."

BEAMING AS BROADWAY was yesterday in the bright and effulgent May sunshine, it was noteworthy that the countenances of the slaughtered young democracy were among the most benignant upon the gay thoroughfare as well as in that time-honored and recently splendidly renovated headquarters of the politicians of the locality and the period, Chambers street Delmonico's. It looked as if the tomahawk had been buried, the scalping knife laid upon the shelf, and, as the genial Senator Creamer remarked at his serenade on Saturday night, the democracy, young and old, were still ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause against the common enemy.

The Excitement in France—The Regicide Plot.

Our cable news this morning shows that the excitement in France continues, and that although no serious consequences have resulted things are not exactly according to the Emperor's liking. All over the country meetings have been held in the matter of the *plebiscite*. In some cases the meetings have been quiet and orderly. In other cases they have been turbulent and ominous of danger. Some of them certainly have gone beyond the bounds of propriety, and have, as was to be expected, been dissolved. The banishment of the Italian banker who was foolhardy enough to contribute to the *anti-plebiscite* fund has given birth to a new opposition, and, according to our latest news, a protest against the same, on the ground of its being unconstitutional, has been signed by some highly respectable names, and, among others of almost equal weight, by a son of the late philosopher Arago.

It is not in any quarter questioned, so far as facts have reached us, whether the plot against the Emperor's life is a trick of the government or a folly and mistake of the malcontents. It does seem as if the opponents of the empire, or, if our readers will, the opponents of Napoleon, had lost their senses, and that in some sense, directly or indirectly, they have given countenance to this conspiracy against things as they are in France. On the other hand, there are grounds to suspect that the whole affair is a clever government dodge. That the discovery of such a conspiracy at this particular juncture is a government gain all men everywhere seem to be convinced. It convinces France that within her own borders dangerous men exist and dangerous games are being played. It recalls to all thinking Frenchmen the memory of the reign of terror, and it frightens into a sense of propriety all the men who under the empire have become owners of property. The men who have made the second empire are not ignorant of the condition of France. They know what the empire has been and what the empire has done. They know that while many have won not a few have lost. They know that the empire has made many and bitter foes, while it has made many enthusiastic friends. They know that while the foes plot against things as they are the friends dread revolution. The *plebiscite* gives a chance to the foes, but it frightens the friends. The best way to make the friends trustworthy is to identify their prosperity with the empire; and the best way to multiply the friends is to make the bugbear of revolution as hateful and as dreadful as possible. If this assassination plot has accomplished this work—has identified existing French prosperity with the empire and made revolution horrible to contemplate—the plot, from the government point of view, will prove an immense success.

But we have no evidence that the government has lent itself to any such project. We have many reasons for coming to an opposite conclusion. Napoleon does not now think so much of himself as of his son and the perpetuation of the Bonaparte dynasty. In proportion as he forgets self so may we rest assured are his ways of working clear and unimpeachable. No man knows better than Napoleon the Third that facts cannot now be varied, and that truth will rise again and be its own avenger. Working as he does, less for immediate success than for future victory, conspiracy such as this does not—at least ought not—to enter into his plans. If the over-much zeal of his friends and supporters has begotten this trouble the Emperor will not be less willing than we to say that they have erred. "Above all things be not over zealous" was a favorite phrase with Talleyrand; and if this regicide plot has been begotten of friendship Napoleon will not be without good reason to study the sentiments of the best friend of his uncle. It is well for the Emperor to know that the world looks on, questioning itself whether this thing is an imperial dodge designed to baffle foes and win immediate success, or whether it is a fresh outburst of radical and republican folly. Of one thing we cannot allow ourselves to doubt: whatever the origin and object of this so-called conspiracy, it must result to the immediate advantage of Napoleon and his friends.

If it should be found that the conspirators and the would-be assassin really meant to save France by murdering the Emperor, Napoleon and those who believe in him will fall back on Providence, and give Providence all the glory and all the praise. In the next edition of the "Life of Julius Cæsar" we shall expect to find some improvements in the prefatorial paragraphs which rank Cæsar and Charlemagne and Napoleon with the Messiah and which pronounce the assassination of Cæsar and the "ostracism" of Napoleon as huge and unqualified blunders. We do not for a moment doubt that Napoleon ranks himself with the Messiahs of the past; nor do we feel disposed at present to question his right. We have as little doubt—and we quote his own language—that he regards all his foes as "blind and culpable: blind, for they do not see the impotence of their efforts to suspend the definitive triumph of good; culpable, for they only retard progress, by impeding its prompt and fruitful application." If Frenchmen or any other section of mankind think differently we have only to say the affair is not ours.

THE SECOND SUNDAY OF FREE RUM was an active one in the circles in which the police move for the conservation of the public peace. The hours between nightfall on Saturday and daylight on Sunday were especially fruitful in such disorders as compel interference and restraint—so much so that a much greater number of arrests were made in that time than ever before for a period of similar length. It is timely, therefore, to hear the declaration of the Excise Commissioners that the Sunday clause of the Liquor law must be "faithfully and rigidly observed."

THE RICHMOND HORROR.—The Richmond papers are discussing whether the old State Capitol shall be rebuilt or an entirely new one constructed. Build a new one, by all means, whatever Revolutionary or patriotic memories may cluster around the old edifice; they have been sadly and touchingly marred by the blood that flowed at the recent dreadful catastrophe. Save the trophies, but build a new and substantial capitol, with all the modern improvements.

Attributing Horrible Deeds to Providence.

Conspicuous amidst the ten columns of church reports published in the HERALD of yesterday were the sermons devoted to a consideration of the recent calamity in Richmond. It is a weakness of clergymen to attribute to providential agency, as either directly or indirectly manifested, the most horrible of deeds. In this particular case we find the Rev. Mr. Hepworth gravely asserting that "there was a God in it; it was no blind accident." Rev. Mr. Smyth, discoursing on the same subject, held that homes were made desolate and hearts cruelly wrung because of political injustice, which was true enough; but he followed up these ideas by indirectly expressing the conviction that the accident was due to a special visitation of Providence. In Washington the Rev. Mr. Barry, after declaring that "God moved in a mysterious way," applied this quotation from the hymn to the disaster, by saying that "the Richmond catastrophe and similar calamities only illustrate the fact of God's providence. Such things are not the work of chance." We could quote from several other sermons to show that all the preachers were of one mind; but these will suffice for our purpose.

Now, with all due respect to the clergymen, we must differ with them in their conclusions. The Richmond accident was due to purely natural causes, or, rather, to the disobedience of laws laid down by nature. We cannot see wherein the Lord had anything to do with the giving way of the floor. Ignorant architects, and not Providence, are responsible for the killing and maiming of nearly two hundred persons. There was not, and is not, the slightest evidence of the supernatural having been concerned in the disaster. Certain pillars which had supported the floor had been injudiciously removed, thereby weakening the power of the beam to support a heavy weight. For the first time probably since the alterations were made the court room was densely crowded. As a natural consequence the laws of gravitation asserted themselves; the girder gave way, and the mass of human beings was precipitated to the floor beneath to meet death or wounds. Here we have a clear, simple explanation of the affair. Nowhere in it can we see the hand of Providence. Nothing occurred which cannot be accounted for on purely natural grounds.

If we are to agree with the preachers that the Almighty deliberately cut off from earth some sixty persons, mangled the bodies of more than one hundred others, brought misery and penury to many domestic circles and plunged an entire community in mourning, why shall we not hold Him responsible for the commission of every frightful act? Shall we hold that when one man murders another the hand of Providence is apparent in the deed? Are all the horrible and nameless crimes almost daily committed the work of God? If they are, then nothing is left for Satan to do. Certainly, when we reflect that the victims of the Richmond disaster were not more sinful than the majority of men, it seems very much as if the King of Evil had more to do with it than the God of mercy and righteousness. One's faith in the divine truths of Christianity would be much shaken if the belief could find lodgement in the mind that to the direct agency of Providence is due all, or a great part, of human woe and misery. No; mysterious as are God's ways they do not manifest themselves in such horrors as that which occurred at Richmond last week. The Infinite mind seeks not thus to impress its power upon sinful humanity, and we must, therefore, dissent from the views of those clergymen who argue that it does. And more; in leaving this subject we must give expression to the profound conviction that one of the great reasons for the widespread scepticism of the age is to be found in clergymen preaching from the pulpit the doctrine of providential agency in the most repulsive occurrences. By this teaching Christianity is divested of its most beautiful features, and God himself is represented as the very incarnation of cruelty and revenge.

Quick Time from Europe.

The French Transatlantic mail steamship Pereire arrived at this port from Brest yesterday afternoon. The Pereire performed one of those extraordinarily rapid passages for which the vessels of this line have become noted, and by this means has again rendered a valuable service to the mercantile community and our newspaper enterprise at one and the same moment. Captain Duchesne left Brest on the 23d of April in the afternoon, and reached New York yesterday afternoon, the 2d of May, having run from port to port in the short space of nine days and four hours. The Pereire landed quite a number of passengers and has a valuable cargo. The delivery of her mails enables us to publish in the HERALD to-day the interesting debate which took place in the French Senate on the subject of the *Senatus Consultum*, during the progress of which it was claimed by his friends that Napoleon has a "mission" from God and is an "instrument in the hand of Providence." Many news items in detail of our cable telegram reports are also given in our columns in advance of the European mails which are on board the Inman and Cunard steamships from Queenstown on the 22d and 24th of April respectively. France progresses and comes in still closer communion with the American democracy.

A DENIAL FROM SENATOR SUMNER.—Senator Sumner writes to the Chicago *Republican* denying the truth of a statement that he (Sumner), in speaking of Americans in Europe, said the United States "was disgraced by such men as Ministers Washburne at Paris and Jones at Brussels." He pronounces it "a pure invention, without foundation in fact." Mr. Sumner has taken unnecessary pains to make an explanation about a matter which would, perhaps, never have been generally noticed but for his own ventilation of the same.

SHUTTING DOWN ON SPOILS SEEKERS.—The Mayor has wisely hung out his shingle containing the legend, "No applications for office received here." This will disappoint a great many eager aspirants for place, but it will prove a huge relief to his Honor.

DOES MR. TWEED, head of the Board of Public Works, think this Broadway Arcade job a good thing in the way of a city improvement? or has Mr. Tweed nothing to say upon this subject? We expect him to stand by the interests of this community. Where is he?

The European Military Balance.

At this moment, when all Europe seems to be trembling on the verge of some great and general change, a consideration of the numerical force of the different armies arrayed upon her soil is of high interest. All eyes are turned to France, and the great day of the *plebiscitum* is at hand. Some unforeseen collision, some comparatively trifling accident may precipitate events of universal importance. The peace of the Old World rests on very shaky foundations, which some sudden act of Napoleon or Bismarck, or the desperate hand of some leading Rouge, in his extremity, might topple over.

According to General Kummer, a distinguished officer on the Prussian staff, the effective war force of the North federal army of Germany is 944,321 men, or about three per cent of the population, and if to these the contingents of the Southern German States be added we get a total of 1,127,000 soldiers for the Teutonic body. Kummer, whose very thorough pamphlet is made a text book of military facts for the passing year, claims that North Germany could put 552,000 at once into the field without denuding her garrisons, and the South German States, exclusive of Austria, could present 107,500. The French army, as at present constituted, notwithstanding the pretensions of its new system, could hardly muster more, for instant work, than about 647,000 men, or, if all garrisons and depots should be excepted, not above one-half of the active force of the Germanic Confederation. Austria has 300,000 men on a war footing, or not more than enough to make up the deficiency of France, should the latter have Germany to confront. Russia could at once concentrate about 150,000 men on her Western frontier, in case of war, and as even that would cost a couple of months had she to start *ab initio*, she is already hurrying up her contingents in that direction, as though anticipating some early trouble. Italy's effective force is about 200,000 men, and the armies of the Principalities would count 100,000. The Scandinavian Powers could hardly get together 100,000 all combined.

Thus we find the great antagonists on the board who are most nearly matched to be France and Germany. French homogeneity and intense warlike enthusiasm would make up for deficiency of number when arrayed against the mixed and half averse German nationalities. But were France hampered by a revolution, or even a *coup d'état*, at home, the solid German masses, with their terrible *zündnadelgewehr*, or needle guns, might give some serious trouble on her Rhine frontier. As it is, however, in contemplating these tremendous masses thus piled up, and ready to fall at any moment, the cautious statesman has a feeling akin to that of the uneasy traveller in some Alpine gorge, who looks up, from side to side, at the poised glaciers overhead which an exclamation or a heavy footfall may call down in an avalanche upon him.

Spring Sports and Summer Recreations.

The spring season of horse racing and the anniversaries is upon us, and in both these departments of modern reform a good season is expected. The great approaching "mill" down South between Tom Allen and Jem Mace, it is expected, will give a new impulse all over the land, excepting Connecticut, to the so-called "manly art" of the professional nose breakers. Then comes the gay summer season of the fashionable world, which it is expected will be marked by an extraordinary run of travel to the Rocky Mountains, the Great Salt Lake, and all the wonderful regions beyond to the Pacific coast. The summer migrations to Europe, on the other hand, will probably be less than those of last year, while the rush from Europe to this side will be increased, in consequence of the unsettled condition of things in France, Spain, Germany and Italy.

New York city, we think, will have a prosperous summer, because they had in the South last year a good cotton crop, a good tobacco crop, a profitable sugar and rice and corn crop; and thousands of those people, well supplied with greenbacks, will be coming North for their summer recreations. In short, we have many reasons to anticipate a lively spring season and the gayest summer here and elsewhere throughout the country ever known. Long Branch, with General Grant and family permanently established in their snug new cottage down there, and with the new race course and the new and splendid steamboats from the city, will be unusually gay, and so will be all the regions round about; so will the crowds of strangers in our great and beautiful Park be more numerous than in any season since this island was lifted out of the sea.

A PRACTICAL WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.—The Women's Rights Movement has been put in a practical shape by the action of such ladies as the Postmistress of Richmond, Va., Miss Van Lew. She writes about the late Richmond calamity to the Mayor of Boston as follows:—

POST OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., April 28, 1870.
TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON:—

DEAR SIR—You have heard of the awful calamity which has befallen our city. I could write, if able, details which would be heartrending, but pen and heart both fail in attempting a description. We have great need of aid. If your authorities will help us I pledge myself that the money shall be used only for the needy and destitute sufferers from this affliction, without regard to political views. We are all together in common calamity, and God grant it may be the means of burying all feeling. This money, if sent, shall be strictly accounted for. You are at liberty to publish this letter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. VAN LEW, Postmistress.

Why is not some action taken by the authorities of the city of New York in this connection? Suffering is suffering, and calamity is calamity, no matter whether they happen to occur North or South of Mason and Dixon's line, and relief should be extended accordingly by the philanthropic and benevolent everywhere.

THE GOVERNOR.—We are glad that for the last few days the Governor has been in this city, because here he will have learned something of the outrageous encroachments upon citizens' rights and municipal rights conceded to a railway monopoly in the Arcade Railway job. We hope, however, that our citizens whose interests are most directly affected by this iniquitous job will call upon the Governor to-morrow—whether here or at Albany—in strong force and with a strong array of facts and arguments against the signing of the bill, in order to convince him of the wisdom and sound policy of an immediate proclamation of his veto—and we think they can do it.

Our Navy Yards Compared With Those of Other Nations.

The power of a nation is not measured alone by the number of ships-of-war she can put afloat at short notice or the number she may have in commission, but also by her ability to replace losses in case her fleets are captured or destroyed. When we commenced the war against rebellion we had a small navy of about one hundred vessels and seven navy yards—a much larger number of the latter than any other naval Power possessed—yet when it became necessary to build and equip a large number of vessels our yards were found totally inadequate for the purpose intended. It was foreseen by naval officers that this would be the case in time of war; for although we had so many navy yards no system was pursued from year to year to make them available in time of war, and they were merely suitable for the equipment and repair of the dozen ships annually fitted out to supply relief to our squadrons abroad. The yards were not efficient from the fact that they were created through the influence of polititians, and were made use of as political adjuncts, to be filled with voters at election time, and for party employés when elections were not going on. This system has so prevailed for many years that up to the present time the navy yards are divided out among politicians, and members of Congress claim almost entire jurisdiction in the appointment of foremen and other civil appointments. The result is that the labor in our navy yards is not always of the best kind, and has not been applied to objects that would make them as important as they should be. When the war broke out our private shipyards were at once filled with the vessels we had to buy and extemporize into men-of-war, and although it was pleasant to see that our private establishments could find employment at a time when work was scarce, yet to professional men it was mortifying to witness our many yards so illy provided with appliances for fitting out ships.

When the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac took place England stood in the pride of her strength, owner of a hundred three-deckers, an equal number of seventy-fours, more than that number of swift steam frigates and two or three hundred smaller vessels. As soon as the news of the engagement reached England the Lords of the Admiralty saw that the British navy was annihilated so far as contending with iron-plated ships was concerned. Like true sailors they at once set to work to repair damages after an action which was as disastrous to themselves as to the rebels. The English had provided their naval dockyards with all the appliances of war. They at once commenced to demolish the great structures of which their navy was composed, and went to work building iron-clads as fast as the capacity of their dockyards would allow. France did the same thing; so did all the European Powers; and now a three-decker is one of the things that were. Those stupendous and beautiful fabrics which once attested the power of England and France now serve no useful purpose except for receiving and school ships, or as specimens of the folly of putting together such huge masses of wood which one little Monitor would send to the bottom in a short time. Now the navies of the world teem with powerful iron-clads, the mechanics' hammers are going night and day, and England and France seem to be engaged in a race to see which can build the greatest number of these new engines of war.

Napoleon I., who saw the necessity of a navy for France, planned and built large dockyards at Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon. The former, on the open ocean, he enclosed with a great sea wall, that makes it the most secure harbor in the world and capable of holding the entire French navy. It is filled with arsenals, dry docks and every description of war material. When a change of war machines became necessary France was ready to begin the work of reconstruction; and although England had the advantage of her in the possession of so many private machine shops and such private dockyards as those of the Lairds, she has held her own manfully. Great attention has been paid by both these powerful nations to the building of dry docks, there being seven or eight in each of their yards, while we can boast of but three in all our seven establishments. We are only willing to spend money to perpetuate political supremacy, and care but little for the actual necessities of the navy. It is to these necessities that the attention of some clever man in Congress should be directed. There are few members of Congress now making capital out of the various subjects before the country, and any one of moderate ability can make a name for himself that will be remembered as long as those of Senators Southard, of New Jersey, and Grimes, of Iowa. These were the only two men in Congress who ever really comprehended the wants of the navy and lent their utmost exertions to build it up. They stood, like bulwarks of iron, resisting the attacks of men who desire to break it down; who talk of depending on a mercantile marine as a means of national defence, while they do nothing in reality to advance the interests of that marine which ought now to be the foremost in the world.

These hints, it is to be hoped, will not be lost on those who have control of naval affairs in Congress. There are good men on the committees who only need to use their abilities in the right direction to build up our navy in a short time and place it on an equality with those that when the fight of the Monitor and Merrimac took place were not even our equals.

MAY DAY.—Fortunately for the people, the day on which this household festival of topsy-turvyness was celebrated this year was beautifully bright, clear and warm. Nobody slept on mattresses soaked with rain, nor in fireless rooms made infinitely wretched by the roar and rustle of the storm without. Such a day as yesterday for such an occasion was a public blessing, and moving day will not swell the mortality list as it has in some years.

RUSH FOR THE SPOILS.—The Department of Public Works is besieged with applicants for place. Every day the halls and stairways leading to the quarters of "Boss Tweed" are lined with expectants, not one in ten of whom, perhaps, is likely to be gratified with an appointment. Be easy, gentlemen. Let the Boss take his time.

Congress Yesterday.

The Senate was decidedly uninteresting yesterday. The members devoted themselves solely to the hard details of business, with as much diligence as if the session were near a close. This diligence, however, leaves us under the unpleasant impression that they are recuperating for a long speechmaking onslaught on the first important bill that comes up. Among the private bills passed yesterday was one giving Mrs. Rawlins, the widow of the late Secretary of War, the salary of the position for one year.

In the House, as usual on Monday, a flood of bills was reported under the call of States. Among them were bills to remove all legal and political disabilities and to authorize our citizens to accept diplomatic appointments from foreign governments. A bill to place Mrs. Lincoln on a roll of pensioners and to allow her three thousand dollars a year was passed by a vote of 72 to 51. A resolution to pay Sypher one year's salary, or five thousand dollars and mileage, for his trouble in trying to get a seat that the House decided he had no right to, was very properly snubbed, and went to the Committee on Elections. An attempt to call up the Alabama claims and urge a settlement was defeated, the House evidently holding to Secretary Fish's notion that it was better to let things work quietly. A resolution declaring the 30th of May a public holiday, being the day for decorating soldiers' graves, was passed without a division. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and for the rest of the day discussed the everlasting subject of iron. It is worthy of note that John Morrissey was in his seat yesterday for the first time since December, his leave of absence being one of the indefinite leaves that were recently recalled. He signalized his return by casting a vote for Mrs. Lincoln's pension.

The Cuban Revolution.

The news from Cuba by mail which we publish on another page of the HERALD presents few features of importance. The revolution continues about the same. As usual the Spanish authorities are loud in praise of their successes over the insurgents, yet the truth must be admitted that there is little difference between the state of affairs now and what it was six months' back. The breach between the Captain General and Count Valmaseda still remains unhealed. The result of this may yet lead to more unpleasant and unsatisfactory consequences than a mere difference between two such important actors in the Cuban drama. The volunteers are warmly attached to the Count, and would willingly welcome the day that would place him at the head of affairs. A disagreement such as that now existing between two such prominent officials as De Rodas and Valmaseda must necessarily tend to influence those occupying subordinate positions under them. If not to lax discipline, to what can the easy retirement from the island of such prominent Cuban leaders as Quesada, Goicouria, Jordan and others be attributed? There is no doubt that the influence of Spain in suppressing the rebellion is not shown to be as powerful as the boastings of Spanish agents, both in Cuba and in this country, would lead the world to suppose.

The Indian War Impending.

It seems that the Indian tribes are exceedingly restless because of the non-fulfilment of treaties made with them by the Peace Commission two years ago. Widespread hostilities are feared, and the War Department, it is said, has ordered all the available military force to the Plains, where there is already an army that aggregates nearly thirty thousand men. The cause of the trouble is more likely to be the plain fact that the grass is growing and the Indians want to fight, but it may be the disregard of treaties. We have such circumlocutory modes of dealing with treaties in our governmental departments that the Senate may have paid no more attention to this Indian treaty than to the San Domingo treaty, or it may have rejected it after the Indians had commenced to live under its operations, as in the case of St. Thomas. These are little exigencies that the untutored savage evidently does not understand, and as Generals Sherman and Terry and Harney and the other great chiefs of the Peace Commission had smoked the pipe with them and promised them provender for two years and a reservation to live on, and as such things were not forthcoming, they naturally think the great chiefs have told them false, and they intend to go to war about it, instead of resigning, as General Ransloff, the Danish Minister, did on the failure of the St. Thomas treaty. As they do not understand our way of making treaties, and are liable to force difficulties on us through their ignorance of the red tape measures required in such matters, and as they are not independent nations at all, but only dependent wards, we think there should be some other solution of the Indian problem than that of making treaties with them. There is one thing certain: the Pacific Railroad is not to be closed by a handful of murdering savages. When they attempt to butt the locomotive off the track they must expect the fate of the bull who tried the same thing.

THE NEW DAILY.—John Russell Young's new two cent daily, the *Standard*, the mission of which seems to be to cut in between the *Sun* and Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, exhibits considerable industry and newspaper experience in its budget of news. Dana, on the spot, issues a declaration of war, and war to the knife, while Young pretty broadly hints that it is his purpose to carry the war into Africa. It is probable, therefore, that Dana will have his hands too full of business nearer home to devote much of his time hereafter to General Grant, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter or Collector Grinnell. But if this war between the rival twopennies shall prove as flat and drivelling as the controversy between the *Tribune* and *Times* on free love neither party will make much out of it in money or glory. Meantime, as Uncle Toby substantially said of the fly, we may say of this new adventure and of all other new adventures in journalism, "Go thy way; there is room enough in the world for thee and me."

AID FOR THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.—The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee of leading merchants of the city to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Richmond disaster. It has been the impression that most

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of the victims, being prominent men, were wealthy, but a correspondent writes that they were nearly all men of limited means and have left dependent families. Virginia has by no means recovered from the ravages of war, and many of her proudest and at one time most opulent and most prominent families are now destitute. The charity of New York will respond most generously to the appeal.

The Public Debt Statement.

Mr. Boutwell's May exhibit of the public debt is a more gratifying one than that for the previous month. The reduction of the debt for the last month was $11,697,793. The coin balance in the Treasury is $115,525,000, including $33,840,000 in coin certificates. There are two facts worthy of particular notice in this brief statement. One is that there is a continued reduction of the debt from month to month, and that as time advances and the country settles down to a normal condition the greater the reduction within a given period. Another is that notwithstanding the quarterly payments of the Treasury in April the coin balance on hand is enormous. Near twelve millions of the debt paid in one month is something to talk about and to make the people of this country and our creditors abroad feel assured that our debt can be liquidated without much difficulty. It shows the enormous wealth and resources of the country. Then a hundred and fifteen millions of gold in the Treasury ought to satisfy any one that specie payment is not deferred for the want of coin. This is almost as much specie as the Bank of England has in its vaults to represent the circulation of England. Secretary Boutwell has given notice that he will sell again a million of gold a week; and were he to sell two millions or more a week the Treasury would still be full. Such is the enormous income from the growth and increasing business of the country. Still much remains to be done to relieve the country of the burden of taxation. The taxes ought to and can be greatly reduced, and still, with economy, a large surplus would remain for the extinguishment of the debt.

THE COUNCIL AND THE DOGMA.—It appears that the Holy Father has positively declined to lay the letter of M. Darn from the French government before the Ecumenical Council, but that the bishops who absented themselves when they supposed that the dogma of infallibility was to be pressed upon the Council have been urged to return. We wonder if the Pope has been thinking that there may be some fallibility in this thing of infallibility which may be made infallible by a compromise. Perhaps it is so.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Major General Canby, of the United States Army; General P. D. Rodey, of Alabama; E. Sturges, of Chicago, and S. T. Cozzens, of West Point, are at the Everett House.

Mrs. Governor J. T. Hoffman, of Albany, and James Nicholson, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

General Burnside, of Rhode Island; A. B. Meeker, of Chicago; Colonel J. L. King, of Massachusetts; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and H. M. Hatch, of Maryland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. P. Bowie, of San Francisco, and W. Hasenkamp, of Paris, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

C. F. Abbott, of Hartford; Rev. J. A. Canfield, of Antwerp, N. Y., and W. R. Canfield, of Baltimore, are at the Coleman House.

James Campbell, of Providence; Adolph Sutro, of Nevada, and Mortimer Brown, of New York, are at the Grand Hotel.

Colonel Charles R. Baker, of the United States Army; Colonel D. H. Bingham, of Massachusetts; Colonel R. Fox, Dr. W. V. McGrath, Dr. Elliott and Colonel J. J. Ridgeway, of Philadelphia; Colonel W. W. Freeman, of New Orleans; Dr. C. B. Charles, of New Jersey, and Robert Cochrane, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. T. Patton, of Toronto; James Wall, Jr., of Detroit; E. C. Montfort and E. S. Audler, of New Orleans, and J. W. Brown, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

R. H. Glyn, of London; W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, and Rev. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, N. J., are at the Brevoort House.

General S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Colonel J. Augustus Page, of New York, and Andrew Low, of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel.

E. Goodfellow, of the United States Coast Survey, and Ira Brockett, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Irving House.

Major M. J. Wicks, of Memphis, and D. J. Atwood, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. C. Rives and A. R. Corwin, of Washington; Dr. C. M. Carlton and S. R. Dickson, of Connecticut, and Ben C. Truman, of San Francisco, are at the Astor House.

Colonel R. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts; C. S. Gzsowski, of Toronto, and Dr. J. I. Tucker, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

Charles Laing, W. M., and twenty-four members of Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M., of Philadelphia arrived in this city yesterday, and occupy rooms at the Hoffman House. They are the guests of Prince of Orange Lodge, F. and A. M., of this city.

Prominent Departures.

Secretary of War Belknap for Washington; Colonel Whitely, Dr. Hadley and General J. J. McKay for Albany; Judge Whittier for Boston; S. H. Cocken for Baltimore; Judge Mayer for Pennsylvania; Mr. Stoughton for Baltimore, and Colonel S. Curtis for for Boston.

A TERRIBLE DEBAUCH.

Death Under Singular Circumstances—A Young Man in His Carousals Dies in an Area—A Female Companion Sleeps on His Body.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to the Eighth precinct station house to investigate a somewhat singular case of death. Shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning officer McKinley, of the Eighth precinct, in going his rounds, discovered two persons lying at the bottom of a flight of steps of premises 118 Bleecker street. An examination, which the officer had at once, showed that a woman was lying across the body of a dead man, and that she was fast asleep. With much difficulty she was aroused and taken to the Prince street police station, and there said her name was Mary Lee, of No. 174 Wooster street. The body of the man was carried to the station house, where it was subsequently identified as that of Robert Gibbons Phillips, an adopted son of Jonas B. Phillips, deceased, formerly Assistant District Attorney under John McKeon. The testimony showed that deceased had been drinking to excess on Sunday, and at two o'clock in the morning he left 295 Wooster street, telling a female companion that he should take a car and ride up to Central Park. After leaving the house, however, deceased met Mary Lee in a porter house, and taking a drink or two they started off together. In staggering along Bleecker street they stepped into the unprotected area and fell to the bottom of the flight of stairs, Phillips falling with so much force as to burst a panel from the basement door with his head. Doubtless the injuries reduced him to insensibility, from which he did not recover. The woman fell across his body, and being so deeply intoxicated failed to comprehend what had happened and sank into a sound sleep over the corpse of her more unfortunate companion. When brought to a realizing sense of her condition by official inference Mary was almost horror-stricken, promising to sign the pledge and never more indulge in the use of strong drink. Dr. John R. Hall examined the body of Mr. Phillips, and in his opinion death resulted from concussion of the brain, caused by the fall, and such was the verdict of the jury. The jury also censured the owner of premises No. 118 Bleecker street for not placing a railing around the steps of said building for the protection of human life.

Deceased was thirty-five years of age and a native of this city. He lived at 157 West Thirty-first street, but spent very little of his time there. Friends took charge of the remains for interment.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Regicide Conspiracy Against Napoleon---Its Ramifications and Dangers.

French Agitation, Electoral and Industrial.

England to Seek Religious Inspiration in New York.

THE POPE'S REPLY TO NAPOLEON

Cardinal Cullen's Infallible Thunder.

The Cheyenne Agency Seized by the Indians.

Major Randall and Party Made Prisoners.

FRANCE.

The Regicide Conspiracy.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The ramifications of the plot against the life of the Emperor seemed to be much wider spread than at first supposed, and new developments are continually coming to light.

Arrests continue to be made in every direction.

Arrest of an Armed Suspect.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The *Figaro* of to-day says that a man was arrested at the Longchamps race course yesterday (where the Emperor was expected as usual), who, upon an examination, was found in possession of a revolver and a formidable looking dagger.

Subsequently his house was searched and a large quantity of bombs discovered.

Weapons of Assassination.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

A number of bombs have been seized at the foundry of M. Lepay. An order has been received at this place for 400 bombs, but owing to the strike only twenty-two had been delivered.

Arrests.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The police continue their arrests and searches in connection with the last conspiracy.

Loyalty.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* commences to-day the publication of addresses presented to the Emperor, congratulating him on the discovery and frustration of the conspiracy against his life.

Municipal Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The public meetings held in different parts of Paris yesterday were very exciting, and some were consequently dissolved by the authorities.

In many instances the audiences departed amid shouts of "Viva la Republique." No rioting has occurred.

Against Political Extradition.

PARIS, April 2, 1870.

One of the radical journals this morning publishes a document pronouncing the expulsion of the Italian banker, Cernuschi, a violation of the laws of the country, done in the interest of a political party.

The protest is signed by M. M. Arago Cremieux, Jules Favre, J. Ferry Pelletan, Jules Simon and many other equally well known radicals.

A Mad Englishman.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The person arrested yesterday on the race course is an Englishman and proves to be insane. He had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy.

To Geneva.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

Signor Cernuschi, the republican banker expelled from France, has gone to Geneva.

Death of a Bishop.

The Bishop of Evreux died while on his way home from Rome.

Electoral "Stump" Strategy.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

The Central Committee in favor of the *plebiscite* have sent 100,000 copies of this morning's *Figaro*, which contains all the details of the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, into the various provinces, as a document furnishing arguments in favor of an affirmative vote.

The Workmen.

PARIS, May 2, 1870.

At Creuzot yesterday M. Assy, a leader in the last strike, was arrested. The workmen attempted to rescue him, but did not succeed, and nine were made prisoners. Several soldiers were wounded during the struggle.

The Students.

PARIS, May 2.

The *Ecole de Medecine* was reopened to-day without interruption, owing to the great precautions taken by the authorities. But on leaving the college the Professors were insulted by a large crowd of students in the street and was compelled to call on the police for assistance.

ENGLAND.

"Irreconcilables" in Ireland and on the Red River.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron Talbot presented a petition from the parish guardians of North Dublin praying for the repeal of the act of union.

There being no business of importance before the House, their lordships rose.

In the House of Commons, as important debates on the Irish land bill and the convent investigation were expected, the benches were filled and the galleries and lobbies crowded.

Many petitions were received for and against the proposed inquiry into monastic institutions.

The correspondence on the Red River difficulty was ordered by the House.

Mr. Otway, under Co-onial Secretary, explained that the trial of Barrett for the murder of Spear had been postponed to June in consequence of the absence of important witnesses.

The House went into Committee on the Irish Land bill.

Mr. Synan moved an amendment making the term of agricultural leases sixty-one instead of thirty-one years. This was opposed by Mr. Disraeli and withdrawn.

Mr. Ball moved to amend by reducing the term to twenty-one years. This, he thought, would meet all the equities of the case.

The Marquis of Hartington deplored the introduction of such amendments; they created new elements of discord, especially between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Palmer supported the amendment, which on division of the House was rejected by a vote of 206 to 200.

Other amendments of details were considered, and either withdrawn or rejected.

Without further action on the bill the committee rose,

Mr. Newdegate then urged his motion for an inquiry into the monastic institutions of England.

Mr. Winterbotham opposed a proceeding which might cause scenes that the whole country would regret.

Mr. Gladstone implored members to show a spirit of concession and conciliation. He was not opposed to an inquiry into the laws whereby monastic houses held property; but he was decidedly opposed to an investigation of their internal affairs.

The House divided on Mr. Newdegate's motion for a committee of investigation and rejected it by a majority of 100.

Mr. Gladestone then moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the monastic property, and after a slight opposition the motion was carried by 291 majority.

The House at two o'clock A. M. adjourned.

Lord Derby on American Diplomacy.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

Lord Derby was before the Committee on Diplomatic Service to-day. In the course of his testimony he objected to the American system of diplomacy because it employed men whose diplomatic career was accidental, not professional.

A Church Delegation to New York.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

The following delegates to the New York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present:—

Lord Alfred Churchill, the Earl of Cavan and the following members of the House of Commons:—Sir Harry Verney, of Buckingham; William Shepherd Allen, of Newcastle-Under-Lyme; John Candlish, of Sunderland; Thomas Chambers, of Marylebone; William Fowler, of Cambridge borough; William McArthur, of Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, of Derbyshire, South.

Trades Agitation—American Visitors.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

There is an active movement of the cotton weavers all over the country for advanced wages.

John Jay and his family have arrived here.

The Universities Boat Clubs.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

Mr. Benson has announced his intention to resign the presidency of the Oxford Boat Club in a few days.

Rule on the Red River.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

It is estimated that General Lindsay, who commands the expedition to the Red river country, will remain there as Governor of the Northwestern Territory after order is restored.

IRELAND.

A Cardinal Inspired by Infallibility.

DUBLIN, May 2, 1870.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, who has just returned from Rome, has issued another pastoral letter, renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Free Masonry, and reprobating Mr. Newdegate's parliamentary inquiry into the monastic institutions.

ROME.

Electricity in Aid of Infallibility.

ROME, May 2, 1870.

The prelates opposed to infallibility, and who absented themselves because that dogma was pressed upon the Council, have been communicated with by telegraph and urged to return to Rome.

The Pope to Napoleon.

ROME, May 2, 1870.

Cardinal Antonelli, in his reply to the French Cabinet, barely tells M. Daru that his Holiness the Pope declines to submit the French note to the Ecumenical Council.

ITALY.

Sad News from South America.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

A despatch from Florence, just received, confirms the report of the assassination of Italian Consul Pappalepone at Buenos Ayres.

SPAIN.

England's Marine Relations.

LONDON, April 2, 1870.

The London *Times* this morning ridicules the ship Tornado case with Spain, saying that neither English conscience nor honor is in any way concerned with it.

AQUATIC.

The Kelly and Bright Boat Race in England.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

The Kelly and Bright race in open boats for 400 sovereigns, which took place to-day on the Tyne, at Newcastle, from the High Level bridge to Scotswood suspension bridge, resulted in favor of Harry Kelly, of Putney, ex-champion of the Thames.

The betting before the start was five to four on Kelley.

Bright won the toss and took the north side, Kelley getting off first with Bright closing up so rapidly that they were abreast at the first one hundred yards. At Redleigh bridge, Bright spurted and gained the lead as they reached Waterhouse Quay. Here Kelley by a gallant effort recovered his lost position and continued gaining until he was sufficiently ahead to take Bright's water, which he did without hesitation at St. Ann's bridge, keeping two lengths ahead until near Paradise Quay, where he eased up; Bright came up at this point with a grand spurt, and fouled Kelley so palpably that one umpire gave the race to Kelley on that ground, although as it was he actually came in four lengths ahead.

The time of the winner was twenty-eight minutes thirty seconds.

VIRGINIA.

The United States Circuit Court—The Chaboon-Ellyson Inquisition Case Dismissed by Chief Justice Chase—The Murderer Peter Phillips to Be Hung.

RICHMOND, May 2, 1870.

In the United States Circuit Court today Chief Justice Chase presiding, the writ of injunction in the case of George Chaboon vs. Henry K. Ellyson, granted by the District Judge, which by its own terms as well as by the terms of the law, expires to-day unless a motion be made for its renewal, the Court understands that this case is now disposed of by agreement and by the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the case is therefore dismissed.

General Bradley T. Johnson announced that a series of resolutions adopted by the bar of Richmond in reference to the recent calamity would be presented to the court to-morrow and an adjournment of the court asked.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE—We shall feel it our duty to join in any demonstration of sorrow and respect which may be intended by the members of the bar in respect to the great calamity, and in consideration of the motion made by General Johnson will adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday, then meet only to hear the resolutions read.

In the case of James Jeter Phillips, convicted of the murder of his wife three years ago, and whose case was stayed by Judge Underwood's decision that the court officers who had not taken the iron-clad were not legal officers, it was decided by the Chief Justice as follows:—This appeal in the case will be determined by the same principles which governed the court in the determination of the Cæsar Griffin case. The opinion of the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court is made by law the opinion of the Court. That opinion was that the sentence was pronounced by competent authority under the constitution of the United States, as well as under the laws of the State of Virginia. The appeal in the case of Phillips will therefore be dismissed.

Unless the Executive intervenes the prisoner, under this decision, will be executed July 8. He has been respited nine times, awaiting the decision of the United States Court.

Joseph R. Robertson, another victim of the calamity, died to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A fire at Princeton, Ills., Saturday, destroyed the National Hotel and other buildings. The loss was $75,000.

At Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, Belcher's planing mill was burned. The loss was $90,000.

John H. Selwyn retires from the management of Selwyn's theatre, Boston, at the close of the season. Mr. Fechter succeeds him in the management.

A fire broke out in the State Prison at Waupun, Wis., yesterday, and destroyed the shops. None of the prisoners escaped. Loss about $150,000.

The Kennebec *Journal* publishes a letter from J. G. Blaine declining to have his name used as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Maine.

The Junior and Sophomore classes of Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa., have rebelled against an order of the faculty issued April 26. Both classes, comprising about one-half of the students of the college, were suspended yesterday.

CUBA.

Spanish Accounts—The Insurgents in the Camaguey District—Changes in the Cuban Army—Rumors About Cespedes—Another Order from the Captain General.

HAVANA, May 2, 1870.

The following reports of the situation in the interior come from Spanish sources:—

The insurgents in the Camaguey district continue to present themselves in large numbers to receive pardon.

The resignation of the rebel General Agramonte is confirmed.

The rebels have abolished the rank of General in Chief, and appointed Frederic Cavada chief of operators and Bambita commanding general in the Cinco Villas district.

Fifteen Spanish soldiers captured last June by the rebels have just arrived at Puerto Principe. They were threatened with death by Quesada, but their lives were saved through the intercession of Bembita, with whom they served up to the time of their release.

The rebel President Cespedes is roaming about the coast, never sleeping twice in the same place.

The disloyal Prefect Betancourt, alias Barbazo, and the Sub-Prefect Rafeti, have been captured and executed at Puerto Principe.

The gunboat Saldado recently captured a small boat at La Guajata Key. In the boat were found a passport issued to General Golcourta and a commission as Ambassador to Mexico, both signed by Cespedes. Other gunboats coming up the Key were surrounded. A search will be made, and if Golcourta is on the island he cannot escape.

Many insurgents have been killed at Alvarez and near Santo Espiritu, by the volunteers.

Captain General De Rodas has issued an order requiring all persons residing within the insurrectionary district to come to the nearest settlement or town,

within the next thirty days, and threatening that should they neglect to do so, if captured, they will be treated as rebels.

This order causes much excitement, and is considered a heavy blow to the insurgent cause.

THE INDIANS.

Widespread Dissatisfaction Among the Sioux—All Available Troops Ordered to the Plains.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

On inquiry at the proper quarter to-day it is ascertained that the Sioux are the principal, if not the only part of the Indians who manifest restlessness which may at any time be changed to widespread hostilities against the whites. The War Department has recently ordered all the available military face to the plains in order to guard the Pacific Railroad, as well as to keep the peace. The entire army does not consist of more than 30,000 men, inclusive of those not employed in the field, and the terms of enlistment of many of them are expiring faster than recruits can be obtained to take their places.

The official reports show that the dissatisfaction of the Indians arises from the non-fulfilment of stipulations made two years ago by Generals Sherman, Terry, Sanborn, Harney and several other officers and civilians, by which they were to be placed on reservations and fed for two years.

The Cheyenne Agency in Possession of the Indians—Major Randall and Party Prisoners.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1870.

Persons who arrived at Sioux City yesterday from Fort Sully report that the Cheyenne Agency has been taken possession of by the Indians; that on attempting to land, they were ordered back by the savages, who fired over their heads; that Major Randall and comrades are prisoners, and that the Indians killed a large number of cattle, the carcases of which are seen along the river banks and on sand bars.

WAR AGAINST TAMMANY HALL.

Democratic Union (Ely) Mass Meeting—A Conference with Outside Organizations—Remarks of Smith Ely.

A mass meeting of the Ely Union democrats was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, for the purpose of measuring forces and to adopt some line of action, by co-operation with other organizations, by which to oppose Tammany Hall and pluck some of the scalps from her belt which have recently been placed there by the big fujans and braves of the old wigwam. There was a goodly attendance of delegates, almost every ward in the city being represented.

Mr. Roswell D. Hatch opened the ball by nominating Smith Ely for president, and John Ballaran, of the Twelfth ward, and S. Hayemann, of the Tenth, as secretaries, which was carried *nemem contradicent*.

SMITH ELY ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. ELY, on taking his seat, returned thanks and said:—We have assembled this evening under circumstances of no ordinary character. For thirteen years the democracy of this city has struggled against republican domination, and finally last winter we gained possession of all the branches of the State government, and we imagined that the Albany despotism would cease, and the right of self-government would be restored to the people. And what is the result? We find ourselves to-day in an infinitely worse condition, as democrats and citizens, than we were when under republican control, and we are forced to the humiliating confession that our victory of last November was an unfortunate event for the democratic party. The treachery of our own representatives robbed us of the fruits of our victory and transferred the government of our city to Albany. Democrats elected by the votes of the people have been legislated out of office and their places filled by the abject tools of those who have usurped supreme power. A small clique of men, who are responsible to nobody, have invested themselves with the control of all the public and private property in the city of New York, and hereafter no man can hold a foot of real estate on this island except by their consent. They have given themselves power to mortgage the city for any sum they please, a hundred millions if they desire it, and until the Legislature meets next winter there is no power that can restrain or check them. Our former republican rulers, in the most reckless hour, never conceived a scheme so infamous as the new Charter and the untold abominations of the tax levies.

The dissensions in Tammany Hall are for our advantage. The ring was never so weak as it is today. We beat them two years ago, when they were united, and now their worst foes are in their own household. Certainly two-thirds of the city democracy are disgusted with the present dynasty, and will vote with us if we nominate a ticket which commands their confidence. Let us devote ourselves unselfishly to the formation of such a ticket, and we will achieve a certain and brilliant success.

These remarks appeared to be received with favor by the assembly, and

Mr. KEARNS moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed by the chair for the purpose of conferring with other organizations outside Tammany Hall with a view to a union ticket, and that said committee report back to this Convention at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. GOLDEN, of the Nineteenth ward, asked for information as to whether there was a union of both wings of the Democratic Union or not, but was smothered off by cries of "Question on the motion."

The motion for the appointment of a committee was then put and carried, and the chair appointed the following gentlemen:—

Messrs. Burke, McKinley, Kerrin, Kirke, James McCahill, H. Murray, Bagley, A. J. Delaney, McArdle, D. G. Gale, McGucken, J. Hallaran, Wheeler, Cassidy, McNicol, Malone, J. S. Giles, John Reilly, H. Mitchell, P. G. Maloney, James McCabe, R. D. Hatch.

On motion of Colonel Barley the meeting then adjourned at the call of the Chair.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—LONDON, May 2.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day, and there is nothing doing.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, May 2.—The Bourse closed dull. Rents 74f. 27c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE—FRANKFORT, May 2.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 2—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed irregular. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. a 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments from Bombay to the 30th ultimo, since the last report, have been 24,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 2.—Cotton closed heavy on the spot and afloat; quotations nominal and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 2—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 29s. 3d. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 2—4:30 P. M.—Cheese 75s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork firm, Beef, 110s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern prime mess. Lard quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 2—4:30 P. M.—Turpentine 38s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 2.—Tallow dull at 44s. 3d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 2.—Petroleum closed heavy at 53f. for standard white.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Every citizen of the City of Churches who admires public spirit, enterprise and talent was present at the début of the charming Miss Minnie Conway at the Park theatre last night. The house was filled to overflowing from orchestra to gallery by a critical, but kindly and enthusiastic, audience. The presence of so many representatives of the press, prominent citizens and *habitués* of the theatre, showed that the occasion was one of no ordinary interest, while the cheerful beaming faces of the friends of the genial Mr. Conway and the accomplished lady, his wife, to whose skilful management and educated taste the lovers of the drama in Brooklyn owe so much, testified abundantly to the esteem and admiration in which Mrs. Conway is held by the public. It was the first appearance of Miss Conway, the accomplished daughter of the talented proprietors of the theatre, in a leading character, and the reception accorded her was of course hearty and enthusiastic. The piece selected for her début was well chosen, being the "Daughter of the Regiment," and it must be said that in manner and appearance the *débutante* worthily represented Donizitte's ideal of the French vivandiere. When the curtain rose at the appointed hour the audience evidenced their satisfaction; for the dresses, appointments and scenery were all that could be desired; but, when later, the sweet voice of Marie Josephine (Miss Conway) was heard from behind the scenes, applause was loud and long, and her appearance before the footlights was greeted with unmistakable marks of appreciation. She was dressed faultlessly and bore herself most becomingly for a novice in such a trying situation. Her voice is strong and flexible and shows careful cultivation, and when Miss Conway gains complete control over that natural nervousness which is, perhaps, inseperable in all first appearances on the stage, she will undoubtedly gain laurels as a balladist. Her acting in the piece, which is so well known that a description of the plot is useless, indicated that with more of Mrs. Conway's careful tuition and the confidence which is had by experience she will become a worthy assistant to her talented mother. At the end of the first act she was called before the curtain and warmly applauded, while beautiful bouquets were lavishly bestowed upon her by admiring friends. It was such a reception as any actress might be proud of. The support rendered Miss Conway by the company was admirable. The following was the cast:—Marie Josephine, the Daughter of the Regiment, Miss Minnie Conway; Gurlot, a Peasant, Mr. James Dunn; Sergeant Scalade, Mr. John Clark; Pompernickle, Mr. E. Lamb; Duke Archiambant de Grandtete, Mr. A. Queen; Bernard, Mr. W. J. Shannon; Cæsar, Mr. A. Eaves; Etienne, Mr. S. Parker; Pierre, Mr. Mackay; Notary, Mr. Mathews; Altibiades, Mr. Banks; Stephen, Mr. Watkins; Duchess de Grandtete, Mrs. A. Yeamans; Marchioness de Berrkenfeld, Mrs. H. Howard.

At the conclusion of the piece Miss Conway was again called before the curtain, and when she appeared with her mother the applause was tumultuous. The audience insisted on having a speech from Mr. Conway, and that gentleman accordingly stepped before the curtain and feelingly remarked, in response to the plaudits that greeted him, that he was overpowered by the kindness of his friends, and that although he had prepared an address suitable to the occasion he found himself unable to freely express the feelings which animated him at the moment. The gathering there was more like a social reception of friends than anything else, and he was delighted that it was so, for it was an evidence of the kind feelings which the citizens of Brooklyn entertained towards Mrs. Conway, his daughter and himself. The *début* of Miss Conway was made successful through the co-operation and kindness of his associates and the public who were present; but he felt confident that with proper training and study she would become worthy of the citizens of Brooklyn who had given so much generous support to the theatre. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, he hoped that all present might enjoy the felicity which he that moment experienced in returning thanks for the kind and cordial reception accorded his daughter.

The drama of "Robert Macaire," in which, however, Miss Conway did not appear, brought the entertainment to a close.

NIBLO'S—MOSQUITO.—Miss Lydia Thompson appeared last night before a crowded house in the new play, "Mosquito," written for her specially by Dumas *pere*. It being her first appearance in drama much interest was evinced among theatre goers. The elements of the play are, of course, purely sensational, to suit Miss Thompson's peculiar style. The *mise en scene* and appointments were of the most superb character, a tropical moonlight by Voegtlin being particularly artistic. Judging from the first representation the play seemed to be made up of the stalest Bowery ingredients—caitiffs carousing; robbers in ambush; a particularly uninteresting chief villain, in love with a female dramatic "stick;" a lot of nonentities to represent the French court; oaths of vengeance by the dozen; pistol shots and Protean business of the most unnecessary kind, and the dialogue mainly consisted of well known phrases, dear to the memory of the east side peanut masticators: "Ha! there's a secret!" "'Tis he, yet it cannot be him!" "The hour of vengeance is at hand!" "Blood! blood!" and the like. There was a Parisian bully of decided Hibernian extraction and a lover who had a convenient way of transferring his affections at a moment's notice. Miss Thompson acted with her accustomed vivacity, and displayed ability of a decided character in this new line; and Mr. Harry Jackson went far towards redeeming the utter inanity of the drama by his quiet humor and perfect command of each situation. He played the part of a Spanish buccaneer, which he made the principal feature of the play, and his impersonation was a relief from the monotony of the rest of the cast. It is unnecessary to give the plot of a sensational drama of this kind, as the Bowery has presented better, if more highly spiced specimens, for years past. Everything that could be done for it in the way of mounting and appointments has been furnished by the management, but it would have been better for Miss Thompson and Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer to have said to Alexandre Dumas when he presented them this play of "Mosquito," "Shoo, fly!" Byron's capital burlesque of "Sonnambula" followed the "drama," and formed a decided contrast. Miss Thompson and Mr. Jackson were "supported" by Miss Markham, Miss Edwin and Messrs. Warner, Rankin, Cahill and Lanagan. Beckett and Miss Weatherby were the principal characters in the burlesque. The performance lasted until nearly midnight.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"TWELVE TEMPTATIONS."—There was an immense crowd at the Grand Opera House last evening, which was drawn together in anticipation of the first appearance of the new Spanish Ballet Troupe. This new attraction made their first appearance in the fifth scene of the second part of the play, and their superb dancing soon made them great favorites with the audience. The dancing of both the ladies and gentlemen of the troupe was really splendid, Señora Cecilia in a special manner being worthy of particular mention for her exceeding grace in tripping the light fantastic. In fact, the like of it has not often been seen in this city. The troupe is certainly a very strong addition to the many attractions of the "Twelve Temptations," and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the ladies, at least, are really Spanish, for they are as homely as they are graceful.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—A burlesque of the famous Auberian opera, "Fra Diavolo," was given yesterday at this world renowned little theatre. There was a tolerably large attendance at the evening performance, and the sisters Rand and Mr. Leffingwell burlesqued to perfection the leading characters in this most effective of all the operas. As a burlesque it was mirth-provoking and sufficiently broad to reach the most obtuse understanding and the most ignorant of playgoers. Making every allowance for the necessity imposed upon burlesque writers to be outrageously funny, it may still be permitted to inquire whether something of the beauties of an opera might not be preserved without having recourse to vulgar songs and lascivious dances. Mr. Leffingwell's voice must be heard to be understood. No description can do it justice. His versatility of talent is seldom equalled on any boards, and he may justly be regarded as an accession to any management. The Misses Olly and Rose Rand take their benefit on Friday and they are well worthy of a crowded house. The farce of "Too Much for Good Nature" had the great merit of being short, and if the management are good-natured they will not repeat it.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Williams, the English Burglar, as a Bond Robber—60,000 Francs Secured.

On the 8th of April, on the arrival of the German steamer Main at her dock in Hoboken, officer John Lee, of the Customs Department, arrested the notorious English burglar, John Williams, who is a "bird of passage" between this country and Europe, and seized $15,000 worth of diamonds that he endeavored to smuggle in. The property was returned, but by some means Williams regained his liberty on bail.

Yesterday detective Nettleship, of the Secret Service division of the United States, saw Williams land in this city from the Hoboken ferry in the company of a young girl, who he claims as his wife. He immediately took them into custody, and was rewarded by finding on his person 60,000f. in stolen Russian and French bonds.

The accused was run over to the Jersey side of the river and committed in default of $25,000 bail to answer the charge of smuggling. The French and Russian authorities will at once be notified of the recovery of the funds.

THE DOCKS.

Organization of the New Department.

The new Board of Dock Commissioners appointed by Mayor Hall assembled yesterday at noon in the office of the City Chamberlain. There were present Commissioners Wilson G. Hunt, John T. Agnew, Hugh Smith, William Wood and Richard M. Henry, the full Board. After the Board had conversationally canvassed the duties and powers conferred on them by law, they proceeded to organize by going into an election for president (Mr. John T. Agnew), but he declined. Nevertheless the Board insisted, and after a great deal of persistent persuasion he finally accepted the position. The election for treasurer resulted in favor of Mr. Hugh Smith and for Secretary in favor of Mr. Ricard M. Henry. Some ordinary routine business was disposed of; after which, on motion, the President appointed as an executive committee Commissioners William Wood, Wilson G. Hunt and Hugh Smith, and as a committee on bylaws Commissioners William Wood, Wilson G. Hunt and Richard M. Henry.

The excellence of these selections and appointments cannot be questioned. Messrs. Hunt, Wood and Agnew, having large experience in commercial circles in the metropolis, and having taken for years past a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of New York, will no doubt give to their positions a heartfelt zeal and indomitable perseverance. Mr. Smith has also been prominently identified with the commercial growth of the city and the management of its finances, while Mr. Henry, through his connection with the bar and with the Citizens' Association has had opportunities for understanding the legal responsibilities of the city government and the actual wants of the progressive portion of the population of the city and the State.

That a proper code of by-laws and a competent plan of executing the work of the department will be adopted, and that the powers and duties devolving upon it will be properly exercised and discharged cannot, therefore, be doubted.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE SECRETARY RAWLINS.

Messrs. A. T. Stewart and Moses H. Grinnell yesterday morning paid to the New York Trust Company $52,000, the amount of the subscriptions received for the family of the late Secretary of War. The company have agreed to act as trustees of the fund.

DIED IN THE STREET.

Mary Evans, a destitute wanderer, aged about thirty-four years, was last night found in Broome street in a dying condition. While being removed to the Prince street station house she breathe her last.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Cimbria will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

As Surely and as Briskly as the Trout spring to the fly in the stream does the imitator snap at excellence. Imitation is, in fact, prime proof of superiority in the article. And it is the ambition of the imitator to get as near as possible, even at the risk of getting his worthless carcass between the walls of a prison cell for his arrant knavery. The fame acquired by Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER, its universal use as a popular and innocent cosmetic, has stirred up the avarice of a bold counterfeiter to imitate the bottle and label of the cream. Buy only of well known, respectable houses, and especially of Dr. GOURAUD, at depot, 48 Bond street, New York.

A Good All Wool Business Suit $16, at BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Wonderful Cure—Chronic Rheumatism.—Mrs. Clare, 77 Fourth avenue, had best physicians. Cured by Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

An Agreement Given to Cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia or no charge. Dr. FITLER'S REMEDY. Regular physician's prescription; specialty thirty-seven years.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to ESPENSCHIED, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

At Fountain's India Store, 853 Broadway, India Goods in large variety, such as Silks, Shawls, China Ware, Fancy Boxes, Dress Goods and Fancy Articles. Bamboo Cloth, a new article for ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

A.—Free from Dirt.—Is there any Hair Coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid, that flows from the bottle; does not stain the skin, and produces none but natural shades of color. It has no sediment.

American Broiler.—The Announcement of this most useful and adm

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The May Statement Compared with That of the Corresponding Month Last Year and with the April Statement of 1870.

The following statement of the public debt on the 1st of May has just been issued from the Treasury Department. We compare the figures in the following table with those given at the corresponding time last year:—

	May 1, 1869.	May 1, 1870.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Five per cent bonds....	$221,583,300	$221,582,200
Six per cent bonds.....	1,886,289,400	1,886,353,900
Total bearing coin int.	$2,107,872,700	$2,107,943,200
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per ct. certificates	$53,240,000	$46,535,000
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bearing cur. int.	$67,240,000	$60,535,000
Matured not paid.....	5,701,313	3,790,567
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes.....	$356,063,845	$356,107,221
Fractional currency....	35,350,323	39,354,321
Gold certificates.....	16,307,200	33,840,400
Total bearing no int..	$407,721,368	$429,301,942
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int...	$2,107,872,700	$2,107,943,200
Debt bearing cur. int...	67,240,000	60,535,000
Debt bearing no int....	407,721,368	429,301,942
Matured, not paid.....	5,701,313	3,790,567
Total	$2,588,541,382	$2,600,570,709
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	$56,852,320	$64,457,320
Grand total.....	$2,645,893,702	$2,665,028,029
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.	May 1, 1869.	May 1, 1870.
Coin.....	$103,338,933	$115,525,213
Currency.....	7,886,564	6,954,094
Sinking fund in coin, interest on bonds and accrued int. thereon.	—	33,266,162
Other purchased bonds	—	77,383,680
Total in Treasury....	$116,235,497	$233,129,150
Debt less cash in Treas.	$2,529,155,205	$2,431,698,879

Decrease of the national debt since May, 1869, $87,459,326.

VARIATIONS FROM LAST YEAR.	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin int...	$64,500	—
Debt bearing currency int.	—	$7,765
Debt bearing no int...	11,530,574	—
Matured not paid.....	—	1,960,546

The following table compares the May statement of the public debt with the one made on the 1st of April, 1870:—

	April 1, 1870.	May 1, 1870.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Five per cent bonds....	$221,589,300	$221,582,200
Six per cent bonds.....	1,886,352,800	1,886,353,900
Total bearing coin int.	$2,107,942,100	$2,107,943,200
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per cent bonds..	$45,565,000	$45,535,000
Navy pension fund....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bear'g cur. int.	$59,565,000	$59,535,000
Matured debt not paid.	3,914,336	3,790,567
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes.....	$356,109,621	$356,107,221
Fractional currency....	35,568,019	39,354,321
Gold certificates.....	38,848,500	33,840,400
Total bearing no int..	$430,526,200	$429,301,942
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int...	$2,107,942,100	$2,107,943,200
Debt bearing cur. int....	59,565,000	59,535,000
Debt bearing no int.....	430,526,200	429,301,942
Matured not paid.....	3,914,336	3,790,567
Total.....	$2,601,947,637	$2,600,570,709
Bonds to Pacific R. R. Co.	64,457,320	64,457,320
Grand total	$2,670,404,957	$2,665,028,029
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin.....	$105,413,745	$115,525,213
Currency.....	7,472,729	6,954,094
Sinking fund.....	30,047,642	33,266,162
Other purchased bonds..	75,751,685	77,383,680
Total in Treasury.....	218,155,782	233,129,150
Debt less cash in Treas'y.	$2,452,239,175	$2,431,698,879
*Decrease of national debt since April 1, 1870.....		20,590,296

VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH.	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin interest.....$1,100		—
Debt bearing currency interest.	—	$30,000
Debt bearing no interest.....	—	5,224,201
Matured debt paid.....	—	123,769

*In this statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to $11,697,793.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as announced at the undermentioned dates:—

March 4, 1861.	$63,180,855	Sept. 1, 1868.	$2,535,614,312
July 1, 1861...	88,428,670	Oct. 1, 1868...	2,534,693,715
July 1, 1862...	592,921,494	Nov. 1, 1868...	2,527,129,352
July 1, 1863...	1,003,464,030	Dec. 1, 1868...	2,539,031,844
July 1, 1864...	1,721,847,934	Jan. 1, 1869...	2,540,707,201
July 31, 1865...	2,757,263,275	Feb. 1, 1869...	2,556,205,658
Sept. 1, 1865...	2,757,689,671	March 1, 1869...	2,545,235,904
Jan. 1, 1866...	2,716,851,536	April 1, 1869...	2,502,744,855
Aug. 1, 1866...	2,663,329,276	May 1, 1869...	2,520,158,205
Jan. 1, 1867...	2,543,322,172	June 1, 1869...	2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867...	2,523,428,670	July 1, 1869...	2,509,160,773
July 1, 1867...	2,511,600,013	Aug. 1, 1869...	2,503,708,533
Oct. 1, 1867...	2,490,277,443	Sept. 1, 1869...	2,488,098,032
Nov. 1, 1867...	2,491,504,450	Oct. 1, 1869...	2,485,593,695
Jan. 1, 1868...	2,498,125,650	Nov. 1, 1869...	2,469,511,773
Feb. 1, 1868...	2,527,315,373	Dec. 1, 1869...	2,475,257,162
March 1, 1868...	2,519,826,622	Jan. 1, 1870...	2,462,418,782
April 1, 1868...	2,519,299,687	Feb. 1, 1870...	2,475,714,275
May 1, 1868...	2,500,525,827	March 1, 1870...	2,465,027,855
June 1, 1868...	2,516,245,835	April 1, 1870...	2,452,289,175
July 1, 1868...	2,508,215,192	May 1, 1870...	2,431,698,879
Aug. 1, 1868...	2,533,531,489		

THE PRIZE RING.

The Coming Great Prize Fight Near New Orleans.

[St. Louis (April 22) correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]

Joe Coburn arrived here on Thursday, and brings the latest news respecting the condition of Allen, who is still hard at it getting into condition, under the tutelage of John Golden, Coburn acting as a sort of general supervisor. Allen he announces as training well, but as yet a little too "thumpy," and it was thought he would be able to strip at 170 pounds for the fight. His power of endurance and blooming health are said to be wonderful, and are no doubt due entirely to his general abstemiousness and avoidance of dissipation. He speaks confidently and cheeringly of his ability to win the money, and will be on hand in due time. Up here this match is looked upon as a sort of prize ring revival meeting. Some half dozen pugs are, it is said, ready to challenge the winner, and all at heavy amounts; among them are included the Benicia Boy and Rocky Moore, the latter of whom has already challenged Allen for $5,000. The money is now all up and officially acknowledged, so that the most important obstacle of the fight is surmounted. Betting on the result is exceedingly shy, both Heenan's and Coburn's opinions being cited as not over confident upon either. It is believed that these two gentlemen will appear as seconds in the gladiatorial contest. A large delegation will leave for your city in about ten days, among whom partisanship is about equally divided.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—Chinese women, it is asserted, are held in a state of slavery in California. One of the sufferers recently complained to the Chief of Police at San Francisco, that she had entered into a contract for three years' service, and that at the expiration of this time her master had refused to permit her to return to China. It is alleged that the masters, taking advantage of the ignorance of these female servants, exclude them from intercourse with the world, and hold them in a condition of actual slavery. It is proposed to levy compulsory contributions on the Chinese gambling houses in San Francisco to raise the funds wherewith to pay the expenses of the return of these female slaves to China.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CAULON—PATCH.—On Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Christopher Rhodes, JOHN J. CAULON, to LOUISE S. PATCH, all of this city.

COUGHLIN—BARNETT.—At Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, on Wednesday, April 20, NICHOLAS B. COUGHLIN to Miss ANNIE C. BARNETT, both of Newark, N. J.

IVES—WYLIE.—In this city, on Thursday, April 28, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, HOWARD IVES to S. ANNA WYLIE, eldest daughter of George W. Wylie.

MOUNT—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. N. P. Pierce, PETER B. MOUNT to LUCY A., youngest daughter of Walter J. Smith. No cards.

PLUNKETT—BRAILLY.—On Tuesday, April 26, at St. Ann's (Roman Catholic) church, by Rev. W. C. Poole, ERNEST L. PLUNKETT to COSMA E., eldest daughter of Dr. C. Brailly, all of this city.

RICHARDS—MAYO.—On Wednesday, April 27, at Christ chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Stevens Parker, Mr. HOWARD RICHARDS to Miss HARRIET MAYO, daughter of the late Edward C. Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

Died.

BEAUVELT.—At Bergen Point, on Friday, April 29, of consumption, JENNY ACKERMAN, wife of Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, in the 31st year of her age.

BEAUVELT.—At Bloomingdale parsonage, Ulster county, on Monday, April 25, of congestion of the brain, BENJAMIN BASSER, younger son of Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, in the 6th year of his age.

BEATTY.—On Sunday, May 1, at Kingston, New York, WILLIAM BEATTY, formerly of this city, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BEATTY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, DAVID BEATTY, formerly a resident of this city, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his son, W. C. Beatty, Bloomfield, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Train, via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaves foot of Barclay street at two P. M.

BEMSEN.—At Tarrytown, suddenly, on Saturday, April 30, of apoplexy, DANIEL S. BEMSEN, aged 66 years.

BILLINGS.—In this city, on Sunday, May 1, SOPHIA WETHERBE, wife of Oel Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., aged 74 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held at Woodstock, Vt., on Tuesday.

CONSTABLE.—On Wednesday, April 27, MARY ELIZA CONSTABLE, widow of William Constable, of Lewis county, New York, aged 81 years.

CONWAY.—On Sunday, May 1, after a long illness, JAMES CONWAY, of the parish of Drumcliff, county Sligo, Ireland, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers-in-law, Hugh and Francis Gillon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 153 Leonard street, thence to Calvary Cemetery, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CLEARMAN.—On Sunday, May 1, FREDERICK G. CLEARMAN, aged 27 years and 8 months.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, George H. Clearman, Gates avenue, Montclair, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the eleven o'clock train from foot of Barclay street, New York.

CHANDLER.—In Harlem, on Monday, May 2, JONES CHANDLER, Sr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CASS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, April 30, at the residence of her grandfather, H. D. Snyder, EMILY ARDELLE, only daughter of George L. and Belle Cass, of Corry, Pa., aged 18 months and 6 days.

CALDWELL.—On Monday, May 2, JAMES, infant son of Kate T. and the late William M. Caldwell, aged 7 months and 11 days.

COZINE.—On Sunday, May 1, ELIZABETH A. COZINE.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Methodist church, Bayonne, N. J.

CROCKETT.—On Saturday evening, April 30, REBECCA LETITIA, only child of Simon and Rebecca Crockett, aged 10 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal church, corner Bedford and Morton streets this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DUPIGNAC.—On Saturday morning, April 30, ELIZA, beloved wife of James B. Dupignac.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Van Nest place (Charles street), this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DRIVER.—At Jefferson, Texas, on Wednesday, April 20, JOSHUA, eldest son of Hester A. Driver and grandson of the late Daniel Thomas.

The remains will be brought to New York for interment. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, May 1, in the 42d year of her age, MARGARET, beloved wife of Francis Duffy, of the townland Coothlagish, county Monaghan, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her cousins, Owen, James and Patrick McNally, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 359 East Nineteenth street, corner First avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock.

EWEN.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Monday, May 2, ALLIN CONNER, infant son of Austin D. and Abbie L. Ewen, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, George Ricard, 71 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

GREENE.—At the residence of his mother, at Charlton, N. J., of consumption, GEORGE F. H. GREENE, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most earnestly invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church, West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Wednesday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

GILMORE.—At Lafayette, Bergen City, N. J., on Monday May 2, CLARENCE BRADLEY, aged 14 years, son of Bradley M. and Clara Gilmore, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 14 Walton street.

HAINES.—On Sunday, May 1, BENJAMIN O. HAINES, aged 49 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Post Isaac J. Stevens, No. 35, G. A. R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Louis J. Parker, 320 West Eleventh street. Services on Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Croton for interment, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.

HENRY.—At Lafayette, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, NATHANIEL F., only son of John and Elizabeth Henry, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Holiday street, near Maple, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HART.—At Bridgeport, Conn., THOMAS HART, beloved son of George W. and Catharine E. Hart, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas Wild, No. 108½ Cherry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, May 2, at her residence, 71 Mott street, ELLEN JOHNSON, a native of the parish of Neekinney, township of Belevore, county Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 54 years.

May she rest in peace.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

JEWELL.—On Saturday morning, April 30, at the residence of her father, 770 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, CARRIE F., wife of George S. Jewell and daughter of Z. Taylor, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the above address, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

New Orleans (La.) and Rochester (N. Y.) papers will please copy.

KEECH.—On Sunday, May 1, MARY, widow of Joseph Keech, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Bogert, Esq., Jamaica, L. I., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KEENAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 1, at his late residence, Clove Road and Atlantic avenue, FRANCIS KEENAN.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Joseph's church, Pacific street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KELTING.—On Sunday, May 1, PETER KELTING, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East New York avenue, near Atlantic avenue, East New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

LINNEMAN.—On Monday, May 2, FRANCIS H. LINNEMAN, eldest son of John Henry and Caroline Linneman.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LYONS.—At Greenpoint, on Sunday, May 1, JOHN LYONS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Freeman street, fifth house east of Union avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Anthony, India street.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, April 30, Mrs. SARAH LOCKWOOD, widow of Andrew Lockwood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of her son, Chas. A. Lockwood, No. 71 Seventh avenue.

MACAULEY.—The Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, K. T., are hereby summoned to meet at our asylum on Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Sir Knight, William Macauley.

H. C. PARKE, Rec. A. PHILLIPS, E. C.

MAHAN.—On Sunday, May 1, MARTIN MAHAN, native of Parish of Kilmannon, Queens county, Ireland, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. His remains will be taken, at that hour, from his late residence, No. 318 Broome street, to the Church of the Nativity, in Second avenue, and thence to Cavalry Cemetery. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MCCUTCHAN.—On Sunday, May 1, JAMES MCCUTCHAN, son of the late Rev. James McCutchan, of Armagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from the Thirty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock, noon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCNALLY.—On Monday, May 2, PATRICK MCNALLY, native of Old Castle, county Meath, Ireland, aged 62 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 25 Willett street.

MCGEE.—Suddenly, OWEN MCGEE, native of county Monaghan, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from his brother Charles' residence, 71 Johnson street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCCABE.—On Monday, May 2, ANSON H. MCCABE, infant son of Edward H. and Anna McCabe, aged 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 9 East Eighty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCEVOY.—On Sunday, May 1, HUGH MCEVOY, a native of Newry, county Down, Ireland, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, First avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NOLAN.—At his residence, in Bergen City, N. J., on Monday, May 2, MICHAEL NOLAN, a native of Leighlan Bridge, county Carlow, Ireland.

He will be buried from St. Patrick's church on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock precisely. No carriages allowed.

PENNY.—On Monday, May 2, at 443 West Twenty-first street, MARY A. N., wife of Captain A. E. Penny, and daughter of H. C. Denison, of Saybrook, Conn., in the 27th year of her age.

Greenport (L. I.) papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday morning, April 30, JOHN ROBERTS, of consumption.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 Fleet street, Brooklyn.

SEELY.—In Greenburg, on Sunday, May 1, GEORGE SEELY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed church, of Greenville, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SEIXAS.—On Monday, May 2, JUDITH, widow of Moses B. Seixas, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 420 West Twenty-second street.

SHORE.—ANN MARIA SHORE, aged 52 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 77 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, on this day (Tuesday).

SMILLIE.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Saturday evening, April 30, THOMAS C. SMILLIE, of the firm of Thomas Tweed & Co., late Smillie & Co., aged 34 years and 26 days.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of his mother-in-law, Mrs. James H. Stevens, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion church, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 1, KATE HARTER, wife of Edward W. Taylor, of San Francisco.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Frederick A. Harter, 20 Quincy street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER, MILLS, CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES, one 60 horse power upright tubular Boiler, nearly new; two Portable Mills, 4 feet diameter, with all appurtenances complete; one Prentice & Page's portable Mill, 39 inches diameter; two new Merrick Centrifugal Machines, 3 feet diameter; one ¾ inch Iron Cylinder, 30 inch diameter, 15 feet long, at Flour Mills, foot of East 129th street, Harlem.

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY AND FACTORIES OF all descriptions bought; Engines from 6 to 100 horse power; Piping, Fittings, Blowers, Anvils, and Tools of all descriptions. At DAVIS' machinery yard, 124 Hudson street, Jersey City.

SODA WATER OR CHAMPAGNE CORKING MACHINE, nearly new, Gee's make, for sale at half its value. Apply to C. J. MURPHY, 109 Pearl street.

WANTED—A HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, ABOUT 16 inch bore, from 29 to 36 inch stroke; also a Locomotive or Tubular Boiler, from 50 to 75 horse power. Address, with particulars and lowest cash price, MACHINERY, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LOT OF MISCELLANEOUS Goods, for cash, for Western market. Address SPECULATOR, box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—ABOUT 50 OR 75 FEET OF SHELVING, Counter and Drawers; also a small fire and burglar-proof Safe and Fairbanks' Scales, capable of weighing 300 pounds or upwards. Address B., box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN CLINTON street, just below Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, 15 pounds best quality Ice per day until May 1, 1871. Address, stating lowest price will contract to furnish above, ICE, box 861 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL SIZE JEWELLER'S SAFE; must be burglar and fire proof. Address F. B. JAHNE, 379 Broome street.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND 4½ CARROM BILLIARD Table, black walnut, and in good order. Address box 2,925 Post Office.

WE ARE NOW SELLING OFF OUR IMMENSE STOCK of Billiard Tables and Appurtenances at prices that cannot fail to suit all. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST FAMILY COAL $6 50 PER TON; LARGE NUT $6. Screened and delivered. THOS. STOKES, corner Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—BEAUTIFUL, SUBSTANTIAL sets only $10 and $15, with gums. Teeth extracted without pain with gas. Gold and platina fillings $1 and upwards, warranted.

Dr. LUTHER, Dentist, 50 West Eighteenth street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGEL, MANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inventors of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 630 Broadway, N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

REMOVALS.

B. STRAUSS & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR DRY Goods Business from 501 Eighth avenue to Ansonia, Conn. The title of said firm hereafter will be STRAUSS & BLOOMINGDALE.

L. BERNARD HAS REMOVED HIS LOAN OFFICE from 196 Grand street to No. 3 Wooster street, corner Canal, where highest prices will be given for Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE NEW YORK AND Boston Express respectfully informs its patrons and the shipping public that on and after Monday, May 2, 1870, they will extend their lines to Red Bank, Long Branch, Tom's River and all points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Experienced and reliable agents and messengers have been appointed to look after the interests of customers.

Money, valuable packages and express matter of all kinds promptly and safely forwarded to destination.

Special care will be given to collections of bills, drafts and notes.

Offices—20 Park place.
628 Broadway, corner Spring street.
167 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.
Pier 39 North river.

G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN INTRODUCED.—INTERviews arranged, introductory letters furnished daily until 9.

Mme. VERE, 147 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marble from $15 to $1,000; rich patterns, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD CONCRETE COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms, 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—OPENING of new show rooms, with finest assortment of Mantels in the city; prices to suit the times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. J. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

S. KLABER & CO'S MARBLE WORKS, 277 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiles, Wainscoting, Monumental, Headstones, in large varieties; cheapest in the city.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZIEGLER & CO., 32 Bleecker street, near Broadway, manufacture Wooden Mantels of plain and rich designs and of the latest styles, at moderate prices.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 8 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 24 Chatham street. His powerful Medicine, safe and certain, $5. Gentlemen treated. Private diseases cured. Manhood restored.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 24 Chatham street, with or without medicines; his powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound; price $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 24 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. Evans' magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A CURE FOR LADIES IMMEDIATELY.—DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, private physician for ladies and gentlemen in trouble. Consultation free.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

AT 53 SIXTH AVENUE—ALL PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury. Only office of Dr. HARRISON, late of 177 Bleecker street.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 182 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

ADVICE TO LADIES IN TROUBLE.—RELIEF AT ONE visit. Dr. and Madame CLARK, 10 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

AT ONE INTERVIEW, WITH OR WITHOUT MEDicine, ladies relieved by Dr. PARKER, 20 West Fourth st.

AT ONE VISIT LADIES IN TROUBLE ARE RELieved. 38 West Fourth street, near Broadway. Mme. & Dr. DION.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (40 years at No. 8 Division street), cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

FOR SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT AND PERMANENT cures in all private diseases (either sex) consult Doctor OLIN, 27 Bond street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

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WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
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FRA DIAVOLO. BURLESQUE. AN EMPHATIC HIT.
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PROVOKES UPROARIOUS FUN.
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"Too Much for Good Nature."
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY DELIGHTED.
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JUST ARRIVED—A young and lovely Circassian, Lady LULEIKA, the most astonishing and beautiful "BLONDE" ever seen in the UNITED STATES.
On view | The grand Menagerie of Living Wild Animals at all hours, | and Million Wonders.
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NEXT FRIDAY, Afternoon and Evening,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
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AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.....KENILWORTH
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MONDAY, MAY 9, the grand Spectacular Burlesque of the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
In preparation, an entirely original drama, entitled the WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
SEASON OF COMEDY.
THIRD WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the eminent Comedian
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE
will appear in his celebrated characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in the Comedy of
A WIDOW HUNT,
and as
TIMOTHY TOODLES,
in an entirely new version of
TOODLES.
THIRD DE BOOTS AND TOODLES MATINEE ON SATURDAY next, at 1½.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers...Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER
Immense success of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
in Dumas' Drama of
MOSQUITO.
Second appearance of Miss Lydia Thompson as Mosquito.
Second appearance of Mr. Neil Warner.
Shouts of laughter at the Burlesque of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
The SCENERY and DRESSES pronounced by the public the most perfect pictures ever presented upon the stage.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
production of an entirely New and Original Drama, in 3 acts and 10 tableaux, written expressly for Miss Lydia Thompson by Alexander Dumas, père,
MOSQUITO.
Scenery by Voegtlin. Machinery by B. Sherwood.
Music arranged by Mr. M. Connolly.
OLIVIA.....
MOSQUITO, a Creole boy..... } Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
VALDEREAMA, a Spanish planter.....Mr. NEIL WARNER
QUINTANA.....
PIERRE LE ROUGE, a buccaneer...Mr. HARRY JACKSON
PATTE DE VELOURS.....Mr. W. B. CAHILL
M. DE MAULEON, a French nobleman.....Mr. FOSTER
M. MATAPAS, an old exquisite.....Mr. JOHN DUNN
LEON DE BEAULIEU.....Mr. MOKEE RANKIN
DIANA DE MAULEON.....Miss PAULINE MARKHAM
MADAME DUBAC, a Parvenu.....Mrs. WALCOT
MADAME DE LUCENAY.....Mrs LINA EDWIN
Slaves, Sailors, Colonists, French Peasants, Guests, Masqueraders, Guards du Corps, &c.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with H. J. Byron's amusing burlesque of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
COUNT RUDOLPHO.....Mr. W. B. CAHILL
ELURIA.....Miss PAULINE MARKHAM
ALESSIO.....ELIZA WETHERSEE
AMINA (the Village Beauty).....Mr. HARRY BECKET
SATURDAY NEXT, FIRST MOSQUITO AND SOMNAMBULA MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
BINKS, THE PEDLAR, MALICIOUS TRESPASS, TURN HIM OUT, EASE BALL CLUB, SCHOOL, &c., T. W. CLARK, BILLY RICE, FAYETTE WELCH, COOPER and FIELDS. Together with Hooley's Great Star Troupe.
PRESENTATION MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

FERNANDE.
Adapted to the English stage by Mr. J. Schonberg. For rights

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF THE northwest corner of Houston and Mercer streets, Lot 25x105, within 250 feet of Broadway, at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 3, at 12 M. Maps, terms, &c., of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop Dwelling 173 Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Owner at 336 Bowery.

A CORNER STORE—THREE STORY, PHILADELPHIA brick, established Grocery Stand; extra sized lot; immediate possession; fixtures in the store. Price $9,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT Cottage 175 East Seventy-first street. Apply to JAMES FEE, 336 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THIRD AVENUE BUSINESS PROPERTY, extra size, 25x50 feet; a bargain. Address box 3,751 Post office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Fourth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, 25.5 by 90 feet. CHAS. M. EARLE, 176 Broadway, room 50.

FOR SALE—ON THIRD AVENUE, A GOOD PAYING Butcher and Provision Store; cheap rent; splendidly fitted up. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 223 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND MANSARD ROOF Frame House on 125th street, first house east of Second avenue, south side; all modern improvements and full lot. Inquire on premises, or at 651 Third avenue, old number.

HARLEM.—A NEW BRICK HOUSE AT A BARGAIN; 427 East 119th street; good location; all modern improvements; terms easy. S. A. SPENCER, owner, 231 Grand street.

HOLLEY BROTHERS & G. A. KISSAM, Brokers in Real Estate, have removed to No. 5 Pine street, basement.

SALE IN PARTITION.—SIXTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS, situated on Cherry, Elm, Orchard, Sayer and Clinton streets, and Westfield and Morris avenues, Elizabeth, N. J. The estate of Noah Crane, deceased, will be sold without reserve on Wednesday, May 4, at 12 o'clock. For particulars and maps apply to JONATHAN H. CRANE, No. 49 John street, N.Y.

95 EAST SIXTIETH STREET.—SUPERIOR BROWN stone Dwelling, handsomely frescoed and in complete order; easy terms; permit required. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$12,500 FOR AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS Stand, very suitable for a bakery, on easy terms, or to let. Inquire on the premises, 1,991 Third avenue, between 105th and 106th streets; building three stories and dry cellar and lot in rear.

West Side.

A HOUSE AND LOT—123 WEST FORTY-FIFTH street, for sale, with furniture. Apply on the premises.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, AN elegant three story high stoop brown stone House, neighborhood excellent. Inquire of owner, 352 West Nineteenth street. (Can be seen between 10 and 4.

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A GREAT bargain; house first class, 18.9x55, four story, No. 49 West Fifty-ninth street. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW THREE STORY HIGH STOOP stone front Houses, from $15,000 to $18,000 each. Come and see; Nos. 312 to 320 West Fifty-ninth street. See bill on premises.

FOR SALE—NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements; three story, high stoop, size 50x100; 455 West Forty-seventh street. Inquire of ALLEN & STEVENS, Eleventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING 55 WEST Fifty-sixth street; Nicolson pavement in street; seen by permit only. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY brown stone House, 22x65, lot 100, near Fifth avenue and the Park; hot wood and strictly first class finish; must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold at less than cost. MARTIN KLEINN, 111 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY LOCATION.—A GOOD two story and cellar House, in perfect order, 21x36, lot 24x100; contains range, water and gas fixtures; price $3,700, if sold directly; cash required, $800. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, 40X60, 14 ROOMS; CARriage house, stables; fine, cultivated grounds; magnificent views of land and water; best class neighborhood; will exchange for good unencumbered city property or merchandise worth $30,000 to $40,000. Address box 2,701 Post office.

FOR SALE—LAFAYETTE AVENUE, A FIRST CLASS three story basement French roof frame House; all improvements; house work equal to a $16,000 stone front; terms easy. J. E. CORNELL, Court street, corner Joralemon.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK AND BASEMENT House; all improvements; independent water; 22x36. Apply at 11 Taylor street, Brooklyn, L. I., or at 97 Nassau street, New York, third floor.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE STORY CORner brick House, on Willoughby street, seven blocks from City Hall, well adapted for a grocery, butcher or liquor store; easy terms. Apply to H. BEVERLY, attorney, 307 Fulton street, room 11, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE A COPARTNERship, a Plot of ground of 48 lots in Flatbush, near Prospect Park, on two avenues. Apply to N. COOPER, 81 Fulton avenue, corner of Lawrence street.

$3,000 WILL BUY A NICE COTTAGE, CONtaining seven rooms, near Grand street ferry, Williamsburg. It is because the present owner would like to take a lease for three years at $30 8 per year. Apply to C. D. EVANS, 15 Chambers street, New York; or on the premises, 69 North Fourth street.

$9,500.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE cheapest three story high stoop and sub-cellar brick House, with all the modern improvements; lot 120 feet deep; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferries; terms easy. Inquire of E. BURCHAM, 20 Wilson street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET IN LAFAYETTE, JERSEY CITY, PART OF house 154 Washington avenue, with all improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises or to J. N. HAVENS, foot East Twenty eight street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 24 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also 10 improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than point any other place in the United States; thousands are setting. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT MADISON, N. J.—GOOD HOUSE (13 ROOMS) AND Grounds, near depot, to rent for year or season, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MOTZ & CO., 38 Pine street, basement, or Col. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

A COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, with 10 or 100 lots attached; foot of West Fifty-fourth street. Apply before 10 o'clock at Gramercy Hotel. JORDAN MOTT.

AT MOUNT VERNON, NEAR DEPOT—HANDSOME Residence, with seven acres land; shade and fruit in abundance; will be sold very low. JOHN H. GRAY, Owner, 78 Cedar street.

AT SHADY SIDE, BULL'S FERRY, THIRTY MINUTES' sail, near landing, to rent cheap—Partially furnished House, 15 rooms, large grounds; boating, bathing; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE to let very low; furnished or unfurnished; fifteen minutes from Hunter's Point ferry, five from depot. Apply at 306 East Fourteenth street.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT RAHWAY, N. J.; FIVE acres, abundance of fruit, fine buildings; rent $350. E. T. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, at Rahway, or WM. WATSON, 415 Broome street, New York.

A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT OF SIX ACRES, ON the Raritan, joining New Brunswick; commodious house, of 22 rooms; abundance of fruit; splendid location. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT EDGEWATER, N. J., OPPOSITE 125TH STREET, New York—A plot of Land, 100x650, about three acres on river turnpike, with water front. This is most desirable for residence or manufacturing purposes. Will be sold cheap. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—THE PALISADE HOUSE offers inducements to parties desiring nice rooms, wholesome and abundant board, at reduced rates; fine drives, walks, views, &c.; 40 minutes from New York. G. W. MOORE, Proprietor.

A RESIDENCE ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON river, at Yonkers, for sale cheap—Only a very small outlay of money required, or will exchange for city property, improved or unimproved. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main street, Yonkers, or of the owner, 100 Hudson street, New York.

A PRETTY COTTAGE, SEVEN GOOD ROOMS, IN pleasant neighborhood, on Jersey Heights. Rent only $13 per month. Distance only 25 minutes from City Hall by horse cars. Apply to A. M. CAPEN, 95 Duane street.

A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE, PAINTED IN fresco, to let or for sale, at Tarrytown, 10 minutes' walk from the depot; parlor, library, dining room, first floor; four bedrooms on second floor; kitchen, cellar, &c.; gas and water; stable and carriage house; lot 125x85; rent, furnished, $100 per month; price $10,000. E. EMERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, handsome two story and basement House; 11 rooms; carpets, &c.; new barn; fruit of all kinds; near depot. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

COUNTRY SEAT—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON; water, gas, &c., with carriage house and three acres land; also House and two lots at Fordham; also House and eight lots at Tremont; also House and three lots at Yonkers; also House and 40 lots (all or part), at Hicksville, L. I., and three Plots (four lots each), at Woodside, L. I., for sale. R. J. WADDELL, 165 William street.

CENTRAL AVENUE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, BEtween Jerome Park and Woodlawn.—Seven Acres; fruit trees, spring water, stone fences, old buildings. Apply at drug store, Third avenue, 110th street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON STATEN Island Sound, near New Jersey Railroad; fruit trees, convenient barn; finest location within 20 miles of New York; $7,000. H. B. CROSSETT, 383 West street, New York.

COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES FOR SALE, EXchange and to let—For the season, at Hackensack, Oradell, Rutherford Park, Passaic, Ridgewood, Englewood. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THROGG'S NECK, 12 miles from New York; five minutes from steamboat landing; extensive outhouses, &c.; fine view, fronting the Sound, with good bathing, boating and driving. Apply to W. M. MEAD, 67 Wall street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

COUNTRY PROPERTY IN VARIETY FOR SALE, TO let or exchange.—Several good Farms and small Places very low. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—HOUSES AND LOTS for sale or rent; all prices; furnished Houses for summer; good Farms for investment. C. D. KELLOGG & D. W. SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade avenues, Englewood.

FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, STORES AND TAVerns for sale very cheap or to exchange for property in New York and vicinity. Great bargains are offered. P. FEARON, No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

FURNISHED HOUSE (10 ROOMS) AND STABLE TO rent or lease, on Davis avenue, 10 minutes from Sailor's Snug Harbor ferry, Staten Island, by fifth May. Apply to H. P. D. LAFIELD, 54 Pine street, or LOUIS SANDS, Richmond Terrace, Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WILTON (137TH STREET), near Home avenue; large garden, fine telescope and library; lovely sea view; surroundings faultless; fifteen minutes' walk from Harlem boat and cars; rent $600; former price, $700. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS. PARTIES WISHING safe and lucrative bargains in well selected lands, at low prices, address the undersigned for a few days at 49 East Thirtieth street. Best city references given. W. J. BARREY, of Chicago, President of National Board of Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE, N. J., HANDSOME FRENCH roof Cottage, seven rooms; stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first class; price $3,800; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, 169 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ONE HOUR from city; genteel double House, one acre, stable; near well water; bathing, fishing; fine neighborhood; $6,500. Terms easy; great bargain. EXECUTOR, 45 White street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A NEAT NEW COTtage, ten rooms; location near depot. Apply to J. A. WEBB, 229 West street, N. Y., or Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—$1,200, THIRD LANDING, SMALL HOUSE and Lot and stable; great bargain for poor man; also House, barn and 1½ Acres for $1,800. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, A BEAUTIFUL Residence; four acres of land elegant house, barn and outbuildings; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 3 West Sixteenth street, or to WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WEST BRIGHTON, HANDSOME TWO story Cottage, three lots, in perfect order; plenty flowers, shrubbery, fruit, pleasantly located; $2,800, terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT FARM OF 50 ACRES, 25 miles from Philadelphia, one mile from railroad station, near New York railroad; small frame house, good outbuildings; all the small fruits; 1,500 peach, 500 apple, 500 pear, 100 plum, 100 quince trees, 1,000 grape vines. Price $6,000; must be sold. Address R. J. BYRNES, Hammondton, N. J.

FOR SALE—30 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET, AT Bay Ridge, L. I., near steamboat landing, handsome Houses; all improvements; half acre; terms very easy; nominal amount of cash. JOHN MACKAY, 26 Vesey st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Connecticut river, near Long Island Sound. Particulars of RIDER & ALLEN, 39 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HEALTHY LOCALITY—BY ORder of the Executor of Captain Aug. Del'eyster, deceased, New Brighton, S. I., ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; House, with all modern conveniences, barn, &c.; handsome grounds; two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—23,000 ACRES HEAVY PINE Lands, near Savannah, Ga., adjacent to railroad and river. Apply to O. H. BWING, with H. B. Claflin & Co., New York city.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, with 60 acres land; most healthy location and near depot. Address H., 26 Barclay street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH ALL THE CONVEniences for a milkman, a fine Barn, with House and Cow; stalls in perfect order. Also Part of a House to let. Inquire on the premises, Boston road, opposite Union avenue, Westchester county, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL NEW three story House, French roof, just finished, all complete, with lot 100x150 feet; opposite Drew Seminary, at Madison, N. J.; very healthy and delightful village; a bargain; terms easy; ready for occupancy. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AN ELEGANT STONE Mansion and Grounds, half a mile water front, on Bowery Bay and the Sound; 7 miles from City Hall; house large, all improvements, first class order; 30 acres of fine garden land, with all varieties of fruits and vegetables in great abundance; everything requisite for a gentleman's estate. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT METUCHEN, N. J., A handsome Cottage, with 1½ acres of land, abundance of fruit; price $7,000. LANE & ROBINSON, 160 Fulton st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—15 MILES FROM NEW YORK, ON railroad; fully furnished, in complete order, with all modern improvements; paying handsomely; price low; terms easy. JOHN H. GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

NEW ROCHELLE.—FORTY MINUTES STEAM FROM city. Echo Point. Ten acres on water to let or for sale. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

ONLY $2,500 FOR FARM OF FIFTEEN ACRES IN Monmouth county, N. J., two hours from city; good buildings, plenty of fruit, handy to mail. See owner, 409 Pearl street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with extension, containing 10 rooms; plenty of fruit and shrubbery; stable on rear; $5,500, $2,000 cash. T. OLIVER CARTER, 66 Wall street, basement.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE and outbuildings, with 9 acres, near railroad and store; price $6,000. Photograph at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 155 Broadway.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.—A SPLENDID PRODUCTIVE Property will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for Southern or Western Lands suitable for a colony. D. M. TURPIN, Park Hotel. Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, A DEsirable Country Residence, situated within five minutes' drive of Erie depot and 20 minutes' drive from landing; the house contains 11 rooms and is in good repair; on the place is a stable and all necessary outbuildings; 40 acres will be let with the place if desired. For terms and further particulars apply to WM. TOWNSEND, 32 Wall street.

TO LET—IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., a fine Residence, entirely new, a three story and basement house; 11 rooms, with modern improvements; within five minutes' walk of four railroad depots to New York; rent $1,500. Inquire of the owner, 57 Halsey street, Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FOREST GROVE, MORrisania, furnished or unfurnished, a large French roof House, with all modern improvements; fine lawn and gardens, carriage house and stable. Inquire in furniture store, 538 Canal street. Owner would board with parties hiring if desirable.

TO LET AT RYE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED House, 14 rooms, modern conveniences, fine garden, grapery, &c.; five minutes from station. Address J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWELVE MINutes' walk from the terminus of James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at Hunter's Point, one Cottage of 11, one of 15 rooms; also one of 19 rooms, with stable, carriage house and large garden. Inquire on the premises, or of J. A. WILKINSON, 74 Front street.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, 1½ MILE FROM LAKE Mahopac; good house, &c.; rent $350. J. PAULDING, 55 Liberty street.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A COTTAGE, eight rooms, water in house, five minutes' from railroad depot; rent, unfurnished, $400; will be partially furnished if desired. E. E. WESTON, Nyack, N. Y.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Country Seat at Metuchen, N. J., one hour from city; house has piazza on two sides, 15 rooms; fruit of all kinds, garden planted, beautiful lawn, ornamental trees, flowers, &c.; cow and poultry. LANE & ROBINSON, 160 Fulton street.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A TWO STORY BRICK Cottage, with 11 rooms, furnished; very pleasantly situated on Circular street, Saratoga Springs. For particulars address box 771 Saratoga Springs Post office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ON WARburton avenue, Yonkers, a good House, carriage house and grounds. SUTTON & CO., 117 Wall street.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, 10 minutes from depot, 35 minutes from Thirteenth street. Apply to JOHN CALDWELL, 13 Murray street.

TO LET—ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE; DUMB waiter, marble mantels, gas pipes, hot air throughout, with cooking range and water in kitchen; one hour by rail in New Jersey; fare 12 cents; rent $600 a year; or will rent for summer. Apply to J. DENHAM, 295 West Twenty-third st.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., A FURNISHED HOUSE and two acres of Land, situated on the water. Apply to WALTER L. CLARKSON, 85 Nassau street.

TO LET—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, 40 MINUTES from city and five from depot, a small Cottage (five rooms and kitchen, cellar, garden, &c.); moderate rent; possession immediately. KOPPEL, 11 Ann street.

TO LET—$450 PER YEAR, FOR A FURNISHED House (10 rooms) and large garden, two hours from city; fruit, &c.; very healthy location; possession. Address RURAL RESIDENCE, box 124 Herald office.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., FINE LARGE MODERN House, about two acres of Land, five minutes' walk from depot; rent low. Apply at No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LEASE—AT $400 PER ANNUM, A FARM OF 60 acres, 10 of it fresh meadow; house 10 rooms, filled in; barn, well of pure water; near East New York. Inquire at 213 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, of S. C. C. HARRIS, before 12 M.

TO LEASE.—THE BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT Association of Hudson County will lease for a term of years their Hotel, now being erected at Tom's River, N. J.; possession given June 1, 1870; accommodation for 250 persons. For further particulars apply at TRUSDELL & CRANE'S Real Estate Exchange, 54 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, at and near Summit, N. J. JOHN WOOD, 218 Fulton street.

TO RENT—AT MINEOLA, L. I., ONE HOUR'S RIDE from city, a furnished House, containing 11 rooms, with large fruit garden; rent $650 per month. Inquire at 207 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT LOW—HANDSOME PLACE AT FLUSHING, suitable for winter or summer residence; gas, bath, range, furnace and all modern improvements; twelve rooms, stable, greenhouse and fine garden of three acres, filled with all sorts of fruit, large and small; within five minutes' of depot and one hour from City Hall. Apply at Citizen office, 32 Beekman street.

$120 CASH AND $27 50 PER MONTH IN LIEU OF rent will buy a nice new House and full lot in Elizabeth, N. J., near Elizabethport depot; also other houses for sale on payment of $60, $100, $200, $220, and from $10 to $35 per month in lieu of rent. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 5 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

$3,600—EASY TERMS—NICE COTTAGE, WITH two lots; fine neighborhood, &c. Inquire of O. C. DRESSER, on the premises, Eleventh street, near General Morrisania Station, or at H. R. R. machine shop, Forty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

$7,000.—BUT LITTLE CASH WANTED; NEAR Flushing, College Point and Whitestone, 10 to 20 minutes' walk from three depots—An Italian Villa and two acres of land, tastefully laid out; great variety of fruit, ice house, hennery, &c.; three marble mantels, bathroom, water closet, &c. GOODENOUGH & WARNER, 31 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE WANTED.—I WILL EXCHANGE 15 acres of Land, gothic house, carriage house, barn, &c., place well shaded and fruited, on high ground, overlooking the village of Jamaica, L. I., for a dwelling below Thirtieth street, or for unpaid town lots, at a fair valuation. G. W. DRUMMY, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A FARM TO EXCHANGE, WITH SOME CASH, FOR New York or Brooklyn property—Forty miles on Long Island. For further particulars address 558 Third avenue.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TWO NICE PLACES TO EXchange for Farm, city, Jersey City or Hoboken Property. Tenement not objectionable. Address OWNER, box 150 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK AND Brooklyn property, or an assorted stock of merchandise, desirable lots in the city of Chicago. For particulars address or inquire of MARK LEVY, 26 West Forty-third street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY SEAT AT Rye, Westchester county; large house, good outbuildings, six acres in lawn and fruits, for Houses in New York or Brooklyn. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—28 ACRES, SITUATED AT West Orange, 1½ mile from South Orange depot; contains house, barn, outbuildings, cow, horse and plenty of farming implements. Price $6,000. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock to SAMUEL BORLAND, 53 South street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a first class modern four story high stoop brown stone House; terms easy. Apply at 406 East Fiftieth street, Beekman Hill.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FARMS AND Residences near Summit, N. J., at bargains. JOHN WOOD, 218 Fulton street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—House, modern improvements; lot 75x100; situated in the best part of Elizabeth, N. J. Address J. V., Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED city property, 70 acres of land, about 20 miles from New York, on the Hudson river; beautifully located for cutting up in villa sites or village lots; would put in some cash for a very good trade. MOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

TWO SUPERB FARMS—WATER FRONTS ON LONG Island Sound; 100 acres, $35,000; 400 acres, $50,000; no encumbrance; for City Property. Also smaller, everywhere. PAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 86.

$35,000 WORTH OF VALUABLE REAL ESTate on Jersey Heights to exchange for brown stone Houses, west side, below Fiftieth street. Apply to A. M. CAPEN, 95 Duane street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A SMALL Dwelling, in good location, for cash; price from $10,000 to $15,000; must be cheap. Address L. M. J., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO ADJOINING BROWN STONE THREE or four story Houses, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. Address, with lowest cash price, C. T. W., 210 East Twelfth street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO FOUR STORY OR three three story Houses, together or separate, located between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-Seventh streets and Third and Fourth avenues. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 21 Cedar street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIPS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the limited partnership of Marvin Bros. & Co., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, will expire by its own limitation on this the 30th day of April, 1870. Either general partner will sign in liquidation.

CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN, GEORGE H. MARVIN, } General Partners.
CHARLES R. MARVIN, Special Partner.

Dated NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

After the 30th day of April, 1870, the business will be carried on by the undersigned as general partners, under the firm name and style of Marvin Bros. & Co., at No. 49 Exchange place.

CHARLES H. MARVIN. TASKER H. MARVIN. GEORGE H. MARVIN.

Dated NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1870.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, under the name and style of Fogg & Crowell, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. L. G. Fogg still continues the business at 27 South street. L. G. FOGG. HIGGINS CROWELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING AT 143 Maiden lane, under the firm name of Woodward, Browne & Young, is this day dissolved by reason of expiration of term of said copartnership. Sarsfield E. Young, of said firm, is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. A. T. WOODWARD. WM. B. BROWNE. S. E. YOUNG.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All right, title and interest of the above Wm. B. Browne and Sarsfield E. Young in and to the manufacture of Woodward's Standard Signal Oil, also all other oils manufactured by the undersigned during the above copartnership, does this day cease, and is null and void.

Woodward Oil Company, 128 Maiden lane, have the sole right to manufacture all the above oils, and to whom all orders will please be addressed. A. T. WOODWARD.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING at 120 Liberty street, under the firm name of S. SCHOULANK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE HIRSCHFELD (junior partner) is alone authorized to collect and pay all debts due to or against said firm at 120 Liberty street. SAMUEL SCHOULANK. GEO. HIRSCHFELD.

New York, May 3, 1870.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship under the firm name of Minis & Carey, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at 13 Broad street. P. H. MINIS. H. T. CAREY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER FOR A NEW PATENT WANTED—WHICH will raise large profits. Apply to VERPLANETSE, No. 73 First avenue, room 15.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A YANKEE NOTION business with $600; established and paying well. 68 Courtlandt street, basement.

A PARTNER WITH $1,500 WANTED—TO TAKE ENtire control of a light manufacturing business fully established; reference required and given. Address EARNEST, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 WOULD like to engage in some good paying business. No agents need apply. Address J. CLEMENT, Herald office.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A PARTY WITH some capital; business showing large profit without any risk and secured from competition; city men and strangers will find it equally advantageous to examine; nothing better offering. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED, FOLDED AND MAILED, giving the full address, with street and number, to any line of business in the United States, or lists of the names furnished. Mercantile and Statistical Agency, 111 Nassau street. Country merchants invited to take a local agency. Call.

HAVING LARGE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, I WOULD invest $5,000 and join in a good paying cash business, well established; references the very best. Address EMERSON, box 5,440 Post office.

PARTIES WISHING TO START A TUBE MILL WILL apply to JOHN CLARK, 501 East Twelfth street, New York, late Boston.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing and metal spinning business; a practical spinner preferred, with a small capital. 16 Water street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000; CAN MAKE $5,000 sure in three months; something entirely new. Apply to ST. JOHN & HALE, 94 Fulton street, third floor.

WANTED—A PARTNERSHIP BY A YOUNG MAN OF business qualifications and good reference, who can command $8,000 or $10,000, to increase the capital stock in a legitimate trade. Principals only. Address H. E., box 140 Herald office.

$250.—PARTNER WANTED, IN LIGHT BUSIness; also other opportunities. Patents and Patented Goods sold on commission. Liberal advances made on consignments. MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$2,000.—AN ACTIVE, LIVE BUSINESS MAN wanted immediately, with the above cash capital; this investment will bring immense profits, if not a fortune. Address WINANTS, Herald office.

$3,000 WANTED FOR TWELVE MONTHS—BY A gentleman, aged 55, who would give a life insurance policy for $10,000 as security, paid since May, 1860; or the lender could have an interest, equal to $1,000 per annum, in a light manufacturing business that would superintend a few hours daily. Address MERCHANT, box 2,043 Post office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY is offered to a young or middle aged man, with not less than $3,000 cash, in an established business down town. Address R. G. A., Herald office.

$6,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, OF BUSINESS experience, with the above amount ready to invest, wanted, to represent in Baltimore a live and successful New England Manufacturing Company; salary $3,000 and commissions; references required. Apply immediately, to E. E. JOHNSON, 127 West Twentieth street, New York.

$15,000.—A SUBSTANTIAL MAN, WITH THIS amount, wanted, to take an interest in a fine commission business; parties Ah. Good references required. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

$15,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER, with above amount, to take an interest in a Hotel in one of the best locations down town and now doing a good cash business. Address for particulars HOTEL, box 146 Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar street, New York, until Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis river to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 250 miles), including everything requisite to complete the roadbed for a single track and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.

The said company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, splices and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi river, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on Wednesday, May 4, 1870, at the office of the company, as above, where plans of the structures and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the company, at the office, 120 Broadway, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1870.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF EITHER FIRST OR second floor of building 43 East Fourteenth street, at reduced rents; third door from Broadway. Apply on premises.

A.—FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, TO LET, 25x75; terms very low. 16 Fourth avenue.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, PARTLY FURNISHED, TO let, at 147 East Twenty-first street, Gramercy park.

A FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—cheap, in marble building, 117 Liberty street, 25 by 100 feet; also Third Loft. Apply to ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO., 114 Liberty street.

A SPLENDID SUIT OF OFFICES ON BROADWAY, between John street and Maiden lane, suitable for lawyers or other business purposes; rent reasonable. Inquire at 120 Broadway, room 17.

AN OFFICE, DESK ROOM AND A BASEMENT, 25x80, in Pine street, between Broadway and Nassau street, to let very reasonable. Apply to FRANK T. MURRAY, No. 1 Pine street.

A TAILOR'S STORE, AT VERY LOW RENT—JUST vacated, on Broadway, above Amity street; also some fine Offices and Rooms for light business. Apply at 421 Broadway, room No. 2.

A.—FINE STORE, VERY LOW RENT, 25x100; well lighted front and rear, iron shutters; splendid location. Also Basement and small Loft. Apply at 464 Broadway, room No. 2.

A.—CORNER HOUSE—BEST LOCATION ON BROADway for any light business, 30 rooms, first and second floors; rent reduced almost one half. Apply at 464 Broadway, room No. 2.

A FIRST CLASS STORE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession and with the Fixtures, on the best business block in Eighth avenue, west side, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, lately occupied by Hoffman Brothers as a fancy dry goods store; it is the best stand on the avenue for the above business, as it has been used as such for the past eight years; two plate glass show windows. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

A FINE LOCATION—66 NINTH STREET, SECOND door west of Broadway—Apartments and Rooms to let for private family or light business purposes.

A.—RARE CHANCE.—FOR DOCTOR, DENTIST, dressmaker or genteel business, near Broadway cars, Washington Park, House or Part, furnished or unfurnished; reduced rent; neighborhood unsurpassed. Apply to owner, 40 Fourth street.

BRICK FACTORY TO LET CHEAP—NO. 9 JANE street, four stories, suitable for any kind of shop or a laundry. Apply at 583 Broadway.

FINEST LOFTS IN THE CITY TO LET—FOR LIGHT manufacturing or jobbing Home, 141 Chambers street, running through to Hudson; location excellent. Apply on premises.

LEROY STREET PIER TO LEASE. ICE COMPANY, 463 Canal street.

LOFTS.—FOUR ENTIRE LOFTS TO LET, IN NEW building 70 Warren street; also two Lofts, 37x75, 20 College place; splendid light, fine office. Inquire at 244 Greenwich street.

STEAM POWER, $100 PER YEAR.—HORS

THE ARCADE SWINDLE.

The Wealth and Influence of New York in Union Against the Swindle—Meeting at A. T. Stewart's Store—Speeches and Proceedings of the Gathering—$300,000,000 Opposing the Political Sharpers—How Will it End?

Gentlemen representing over $300,000,000 of property on Broadway gathered at the down town store of Mr. A. T. Stewart yesterday afternoon at three o'clock to perfect an organization against the arcadian swindlers, who hang suspended by a hair, which the people of New York hope will be pulled to its breaking strain. Mr. Stewart's private office on the second floor overlooking Chambers street was almost completely filled by men who wore expressions of honest indignation at the magnificent fraud—the Arcade Railway—which reached the acme of venal dignity when it came out of the hands of the recent Legislature—the boldest outrage and rarest piece of audacity ever flung in the face of the wealth and integrity of the city.

The meeting was duly organized by the election of the venerable Judge J. J. Roosevelt as president and Judge Henry Hilton as secretary. Mr. A. T. Stewart then came forward and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. STEWART said it was a well known fact that those having large landed interests on Broadway were opposed to the Broadway Arcade Railway bill as passed by the Legislature. The gentlemen present had gathered for the purpose of remonstrating with the Governor, and it was due to the vital questions at issue that all proceedings should be governed by unanimity. As business men their action should be prompt and concerted, and each gentleman present should go to Albany, and strengthen the opposition to this unwise measure by the weight of his personal presence. Despatch was necessary. He supposed that every one was acquainted with the measure. He trusted that the action of the committee that should go to Albany would be such as to protect the greatest of commercial thoroughfares from the proposed innovations.

Mr. E. S. JAFFRAY, as one of the wealthiest owners on Broadway, was then called upon for his views. He advocated that each gentleman present should go to Albany and urge the Governor to put his veto on the bill. Such a movement would give the opposition a moral support that would be respected by the Governor and admired by the community. The Governor could scarcely have any doubt when he saw the gentlemen most affected by the bill making a stern opposition that the changes proposed were irreconcilable to the stability and commercial usefulness of Broadway. He alluded to several points in the bill. It was necessary, in order to develop the scheme, to dig up the street, and this would be an obstruction to trade. The experience of all business men had been that when traffic and trade had once been directed from a popular highway for a length of time, it had gone never to return. He would invite the attention of the gentlemen present to the case of Pearl street. It would be remembered that after the great fire splendid and commodious warehouses had been built for the dry goods trade; but the injury wrought by that disastrous fire was never neutralized. Trade never returned to Pearl street. And with Broadway the effect could be seen. Were this scheme carried out it would stop the great trade which is now being done from the Battery to its northern terminus, and the real artery of our city, a highway built up with substantial stores, would be utterly destroyed. He was not willing to stand by and see these unwise measures triumph, nor could he countenance any movement calculated to do so little good and so much evil. He was, therefore, a cordial supporter of the opposition to the Arcade bill, and would exert himself to secure its final failure. He moved that a committee of five, from a general committee, be appointed to take charge of the business arrangements of the gentlemen to visit Albany and intercede with the Governor.

Mr. GEORGE CIBBS said that one of the most obnoxious features of the bill was the clause confining the issuance of injunctions to a single court (the Supreme Court, First district), and possibly to a single judge. Thus would the owners of the longest line of property in the city be trammelled, and it might be impossible for any justice at all to be meted out.

Judge ROOSEVELT said that it had now come to be a common occurrence for venal legislators to interpolate such clauses at the instance of railroad and steamboat jobbers and other monopolists. He condemned the clause.

Mr. E. L. SOLOMON alluded to the transit from one part of the city to the other, and in referring to an article in a morning paper stigmatized that beaming organ as a vile sheet, or language to that effect. He urged the importance of being present at Albany.

A resolution was then adopted appointing a general committee to wait upon the Governor at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Executive Chamber. Its members are:—

J. J. Roosevelt, Chairman.	
J. D. Wolfe,	A. T. Stewart,
C. L. Tiffany,	Edward Matthews,
John S. Sexton,	Benjamin L. Swan,
A. F. Hatfield,	William Lambier,
J. W. Sampson,	Henry A. Kerr,
J. W. Southock,	S. L. Valentine,
Charles Johnson,	C. E. Detmold,
W. H. Ward,	E. L. Swan,
Stephen Philbin,	J. T. Lord,
Thomas Faye,	C. A. Boudoine,
P. Lorillard,	J. Lorillard,
F. H. Amidon,	J. A. Wenzelt,
John Q. Jones,	Peter Manger,
Robert Carter,	E. S. Higgins,
A. G. Hammersly,	L. G. Jones,
E. L. Tuber,	W. B. Astor, Jr.,
R. B. Coleman,	B. F. Beekman,
W. & J. Sloane,	James Stokes,
E. A. Smith,	F. A. Palmer,
E. R. Jones,	T. M. Hollister,
D. D. H. Haight,	Samuel Brevoort,
Brooks Bros.,	O. B. Potter,
Russel Sage,	Josiah Lee,
James Buell,	J. W. Beekman,
R. L. Solomon,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
W. B. Hoffmann,	E. S. Jaffrey, Jr.,
F. Gilsey,	Hugh Auchincloss,
J. A. Hammond.	Thomas Storm.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

E. S. Jaffrey.	A. T. Stewart.
C. L. Tiffany.	C. E. Detmold.
Henry Hilton.	Edward Matthews.

Upon an informal canvassing of the question of unanimity in opposition to the Arcade scheme not one owner on Broadway could be named who favored the wicked swindle. After a good many jokes the $300,000,000 dispersed.

Mr. Foley's Association and the Arcade Job.

262 BROADWAY, May 2, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I was much surprised at reading in the Sunday HERALD a report that John Foley and the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association endorsed *the ruin of Broadway*—the Arcade Railroad plan. I have too much interest on Broadway to favor its ruin at the meeting of our Association on Saturday last. The Arcade plan was strongly denounced by our whole committee, and the undersigned was the first to condemn it. We are, however, in favor of an underground railroad, and this we must have sooner or later. Some means of rapid transit must be secured by which we can reach the Park and the upper part of the island from the City Hall in ten or fifteen minutes. As the Arcade plan requires three consents from the Broadway property owners before it can be built, this virtually kills the bill, but I learn another section of the same act provides for a tunnel underground road, and if it will result in giving us what we so sadly need—an underground railroad, I hope his Excellency Governor Hoffman will approve the same, so that our association may be set right before the people. I annex a copy of the resolution passed at the meeting referred to:—

Resolved, That this association approve so much of the act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and now before the Governor for his approval, as provides for a tunnel underground railroad through Broadway, and, believing that that is the only road that can be built under the city, we respectfully request the Governor to approve the same.

JOHN FOLEY,
President Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association.

THE NEW JERSEY CITY GOVERNMENT.

Organization of the Common Council—Message of Mayor O'Neill.

The new Board of Aldermen of the consolidated city of Jersey organized last evening by the appointment of Alderman McNulty, of the Tenth ward, as President, and John E. Scott City Clerk. Lots were drawn by Aldermen for the short and the long term in cases where two members were elected, viz., from the Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, with the following result, respectively:—Aldermen Maloney, Toffey, Wakeman, Freese and Vreeland, two years' term, and Aldermen Reardon, Thomas, Benjamin Van Keuren, William Van Keuren and Bumsted one year's term. Bernard Monnigan, was elected city Marshal; Archibald K. Brown, Corporation Counsel; Herbert R. Stout, Corporation Attorney; David Hallanan, Treasurer; Samuel McInrney, Comptroller; John B. Haight, Collector of Taxes.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Mayor O'Neill was then read. It is a very lengthy document, and abounds in many important suggestions. For the first time in the history of Jersey City there is not a debt of even one dollar on the city. The consolidation of Jersey, Hudson and Bergen cities forms a municipality of one hundred thousand inhabitants. According to the financial statement of 1869 every department of the city government has a balance to its credit. The total bonded debt of Jersey City for the last year was $2,222,076, of Hudson City $450,000, and of Bergen, $1,924,790. In Hudson City the expenditure exceeded the appropriation by $35,352, and it is recommended that this deficiency be raised in taxation from Hudson City. In Bergen the appropriations were $168,691 68. The total bonded debt of the consolidated city is $4,706,846 42. The taxable property in the city amounts to $44,639,730. The Mayor then adverts to education and public parks, and urges harmony in the new Council.

MUCH ADO ABOUT MOVING.

"Corner" in Carts—Cherewomen as Queens of the May—How Long, O Lord, How Long?—The Cartmen's Jubilee—The Rush for Hoboken—Notes from the Ferry Keepers—Chalk-Mark Ledgers.

The wretched man or woman responsible for the absurd custom celebrated yesterday, it is to be hoped for the last time, deserves all the anathemas so freely uttered by the distracted housekeepers and maids of all work of the metropolis. So much unnecessary misery, inherited from the Knickerbockers, was not dreamed of by the present very sensible generation. A subject for the comic artist and a theme for facetious writers, Moving Day has become such a fixed fact in the absurdities of custom that it will take a strong effort to prevent its recurrence. To the tenant class there is no greater evil than this custom, which would, beyond all others, be "more honored in the breach than the observance" of a universal flitting on the 1st of May. Why this day, of all others, should be selected for the destruction of the household gods is inexplicable, and why it has obtained such general acceptance as a day of tribulation a still further mystery. Its results are serious impositions. The first and most important is in the opportunity afforded landlords to ask extravagant rents for very undesirable tenements in consequence of the great demand existing. The second is in the necessary patient submission of much enduring but remediless householders to the extortion and preposterous demands of cartmen. Virtually May moving permits annually a "corner" in horses and carts, especially the latter. The question has often been asked, is there no remedy? Yes thing there is. The right of revolution remains. We do not mean anything illegal; but where grasping capital seeks to impose undue burdens upon labor a remedy is found in a "strike." A strike is a rebellion. Why cannot tenants strike against the tyranny of their landlords? A tradition exists that every Englishman's house is his castle. Most Englishmen are slaves in a certain sense—that is, subjects. It may safely be concluded, therefore, that every American's house, the American being a sovereign, is even more sacred from intrusion. Now, landlords could not let their houses if people were not willing to take them. Few people are disposed to rent premises they have not seen. Let tenants, therefore, at the close of the current yearly term, when another Hegira is being prepared for, stand upon their natural and legal rights, and refuse to have their premises invaded by a daily army of house hunters. The result will be the continuance beyond May 1 most likely at will, of a great many leases, and the breaking up of the uniformity of this change of tenancy. Of this more anon.

The streets and avenues of the city were thronged with carts, carriages and every description of vehicle, laden with furniture and household goods and gods and the usual trials, troubles and torments to which housekeepers, compelled to move from their homes of a twelvemonth to other residences are subjected were witnesses yesterday from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof. It was a day of jubilee for the express and cart men, who fairly revelled in the delights of the occasion, earning fabulous prices for little labor and handling most admired articles of household use with a reckless dexterity which was provocative of terrible anguish on the part of the distracted nomads.

It is worthy of remark that most of the families that moved yesterday were in possession of pianos, which is a healthy sign of progress. The tide of emigration from Brooklyn to New York was larger than the tide the other way. It will likewise be observed that the negira of "household gods" over the two ferries leading to Hoboken was greater than that of any other two ferries to the same locality. The figures given below are as accurate as can be obtained, and in most instances are quite correct, as some of the ferry gate keepers make a score in chalk marks on the walls of the ferry houses, checking off each load passing them in either direction:—

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

During the month of April, single and double teams, to the island	223
From the island	94
Total	317

HAMILTON AVENUE FERRY.

During the last week in April, single and double teams, to Brooklyn	180
From Brooklyn	240
Total	420

SOUTH FERRY.

During the last week in April, single and double teams, to Brooklyn	140
From Brooklyn	190
Total	330

WALL STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Brooklyn	23
From Brooklyn	4
Total	27

FULTON FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, single and double teams, to Brooklyn	67
From Brooklyn	32
Total	99

In former years, the Fulton ferry at this season carried to and fro hundreds of carts laden with furniture. The small exhibit above is unaccountable to those in charge.

SOUTH SEVENTH STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Brooklyn, E. D.	27
From Brooklyn, E. D.	25
Total	52

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Hunter's Point and places along the Long Island railroads	11
From	2
Total	13

BRIDGE STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Brooklyn	101
From	96
Total	197

CATHARINE FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Brooklyn	87
From	60
Total	147

HUDSON AVENUE FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Brooklyn	21
From	17
Total	38

GRAND STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Brooklyn, single loads, 43; double do., 20	63
From Brooklyn	14
Total	77

DIVISION AVENUE FERRY.

During the month of April and May 2, single and double teams	223
From	126
Total	349

COURTLANDT STREET FERRY.

During the last week in April, to Jersey City and points beyond, single and double teams	120

DESBROSSES STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Jersey City and beyond, about	90

COMMUNIPAW FERRY.

During the last week in April, to Jersey City and beyond	224

BARCLAY STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Hoboken, single and double teams	703
From Hoboken	153
Total	856

CHRISTOPHER STREET FERRY.

During Saturday and yesterday, to Hoboken, single and double teams	629
From Hoboken	172
Total	801
Total teams of all descriptions	4,137

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Practice Game Between the Atlantics and Unions.

The third of a series of matches between these two clubs took place yesterday on the Capitoline grounds. The number of spectators on the ground was quite as large as on the first day of the matches. The play was exceedingly poor. The following is the score:—

UNION.

Players.	O.	R.	1B	T.
Austen, c. f.	3	2	2	2
Brown, 1st b.	6	1	2	4
Pabor, p.	2	5	3	7
Higham, 2d b.	3	4	5	5
Bass, s. s.	2	2	4	11
Birdsall, c.	2	2	2	4
Kenney, l. f.	2	3	2	2
Gedney, r. f.	2	2	4	4
Shalley, 3d b.	5	1	2	3
Total	27	23	27	42

ATLANTIC.

Players.	O.	R.	1B	T.
Pearce, c.	3	2	3	5
Smith, 3d b.	4	4	1	2
Start, 1st b.	3	4	4	5
Chapman, l. f.	4	4	3	5
Mann, c. f.	2	5	1	1
Zettlein, p.	2	5	5	4
Hall, s. s.	1	6	6	7
Pike, 2d b.	4	3	2	3
McDonald, r. f.	4	3	4	7
Total	27	36	27	40

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	2	1	4	0	2	1	0	11	2—23
Atlantic	3	3	4	0	3	5	13	2	4—36

Base Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.

The base ball match between the Athletics and Keystones, of this city, to-day was won by the former, by a score of 28 to 13.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Decision of the American Naval Court at Yokohama—The Whole Cause of the Disaster Chargeable to the Guilty Carelessness of Captain Eyre.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

The following is the opinion of the United States Naval Court, consisting of Captain Rome, Lieutenant Commander Mullin and Paymaster Lyons, convened at Yokohama to investigate the collision between the Bombay and Oneida. It was received by the Navy Department to-day and forwarded to Congress:—

The evidence in the case being in the possession of the Court, the members, after mature and studious consideration, find as follows, to wit:—

That on the 24th day of January, 1870, at a quarter past five P. M., the United States corvette, Oneida, got under way from Yokohama harbor, and stood down the Bay of Yeddo on her way to Hong Kong, and the way to the United States. About half-past five P. M. she passed to eastward of Eastward Light Ship, distance 320 fathoms, made sail, and under low steam shaped her course south by east, one quarter east, to clear Saratoga Spit and pass around Kanon Saki Light. That she steamed this course, running at a speed of little less than seven knots per hour, until she arrived in the vicinity of Saratoga Spit, when the officer of the deck believed the vessel was sagging to the westward from this course, and hauled her up one and three-quarter points to the east, but only until the navigator could get on deck, who, after being informed of it, promptly ordered the ship again to be put on her course of south by east one-quarter east, specially stating that he could not go more to eastward by reason of danger of getting ashore on Saratoga Spit.

About this time the English Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bombay, Captain Eyre, hove in sight around Kanon Saki Point and to eastward of it, distant from the Oneida about five or six miles and bearing ahead, that rapidly passing on to the Oneida's starboard bow. Very soon, indeed, the Oneida's lookout and navigator made out the masthead and starboard or green light of the Bombay and they saw the Bombay pass from eastward to westward of Kanon Saki light, and her course was narrowly observed by the officers on duty and by the lookout of the Oneida, and she was seen passing clear, giving a wide berth; that after running some fifteen or twenty minutes, rapidly changing her bearings more and more broad about four to five points or more on the starboard bow of the Oneida, and while the Oneida's lights were brightly burning, the Bombay suddenly ported her helm and came directly at the Oneida in the direction of her green light and struck her at starboard mizzen rigging at about an eight knot speed, cutting away all her starboard quarter at an angle of forty-five degrees, and on a line from the mainmast rigging to the wheel, and to the starboard side of the companion of the cabin hatch, thence clear to her rudder head down to the water's edge; that the Oneida had her whole wheel carried away, then rounded to port and stood in towards the shoal in an east by north direction and sunk in twenty fathoms of water in about twelve to fifteen minutes, after carrying down with her some one hundred and fifteen of her officers and men. It appears fully from the evidence that the Oneida at no time saw the red light, but constantly saw the green light of the Bombay, and that her own lights were in full burning order.

It also appears that officers and crew acted with coolness and discipline, and at no time acted in doubt or hesitation; but that when the Bombay was about five points on the Oneida's starboard bow, or three points forward of her starboard beam, the Bombay put her helm hard aport, and went directly at the Oneida, when the latter vessel, at once flung her own helm hard starboard, and it was in that position and the ship was rapidly paying off to port when the Bombay struck. At this time the Oneida heeded as high as east by north, and the Bombay headed northeast by north to northeast. It is also shown that after the collision the executive officer of the Oneida, Lieutenant Commander Stewart, hailed the Bombay several times, calling to her to lay by, as the Oneida was cut down, and this when the Bombay was within a few yards of the Oneida's stern; that this call was unanswered and unheeded; that then three or four big guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress with a full service charge of six pounds of powder, and these signals were also unheeded. It is also shown that at the moment of collision the Bombay stopped the engines for a very few moments, but that she did not once lose her headway, but after crushing through the quarter of the Oneida, rending a breach so wide that persons in her cabin looked out into the open sea through a space from fifteen to twenty feet or more, and yet the Bombay kept on her way direct; that she passed out of sight of the officers and men, who were hailing and looking at her, in five to ten minutes, and anchored safely in Yokohama harbor at a quarter to eight P. M. of the same evening. The Bombay neither offered nor asked for assistance, or communicated after the collision. The Court, therefore, totally exonerates and exculpates the Oneida and her officers from all and any blame for this horrible disaster, and finds that they acted promptly (that the Oneida was skilfully handled, and that the international rules of the road were carefully and intelligently obeyed.

The Court at this point observes, however, with deep pain, that the Oneida had lost her gig by the collision, that the dingey boat had been broken into some time before sailing, and that during a typhoon some months previous she had lost her two largest and most serviceable boats, thus leaving her in an hour of supreme distress with but two boats to save her people. Had the Oneida replaced her boats and gone to sea with a full complement of them it is morally certain many more valuable lives would have been saved.

The Bombay, on the other hand, acted either grossly ignorant or wilfully reckless. After rounding Kanon-Saki Light to the eastward of it, then passing it so as to show her masthead and green light to the westward of it, as seen from the Oneida, she had no reason to stand so far to the eastward as the Oneida was shown to be; nor could she have passed to the eastward of the Oneida's position at the time of the collision at night, as she seems to have endeavored to do without endangering her own safety by going ashore on Saratoga Spit; nor can the plea be made or sustained of a narrow channel way; for at this place the shortest distance between two points of danger east and west is some three to three and a half nautical miles. Moreover, the land on the west side is very high and steep, too, while on the eastern side, where the Oneida was, there was a dangerous shallow, without a landmark at night to be seen to guide. Hence the Bombay crossing so far over to the eastern shore, with the green light of the Oneida in full view, as it must have been, is an action so extraordinary as to stagger a common sense of safety and duty, to say nothing of regulations and seaman-like knowledge. A line due south by east, quarter east, drawn through the Saratoga Spit Buoy, and another at a point to westward of Kanon Saki-light, in a direction north by west, half west, after rounding the light, which is the pilot course, shows how impossible it was for the Bombay to have collided with the Oneida unless, indeed, she ran directly at the latter's green light, and several witnesses testify she did.

The cause of the collision, then, is altogether and entirely due to the Bombay, whose commanding officer is to be beyond excuse. Again, the conduct of the Bombay after the collision, in passing on out of sight; in not communicating with the Oneida; in disregarding the loud hails of the executive officer of the Oneida; disregarding the signal of her steam whistle, which was kept blowing until the Oneida sank, and finally in not hearing, or if she heard, in not replying to the three or four heavy signal guns fired from the Oneida, although they were distinctly heard in Yokohama, at a distance of over nine miles, is so guilty and blamable that this court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty.

Finally, from the evidence adduced, which has been accumulated to a degree only in measure of the gravity of the case from the inspection of the known courses and positions on the chart, which is a part of this record, we lay the entire fault of this dreadful collision—the total loss to the government of the United States of the steam corvet Oneida, with the destruction of the lives of 115 of her officers and crew—on the officers and command of the English steamship Bombay.

YACHTING.

Meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

There was a full meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club last evening at the new rooms, Hamilton Buildings. Commodore Voorhis was in the chair. There was a good deal of pleasant discussion, and much anxiety shown. It was finally resolved that the prizes for the June regatta should consist of a fifty dollar piece of silver for each of the five classes; that if one yacht alone made the course it would be a race for all the yachts entered. The date of the annual cruise was fixed for the 9th day of July, to last for six weeks, beginning at Whitestone, where the yachts are to anchor at four P. M. on that day. The reason for this early cruise is the expected arrival of Mr. Ashbury in our waters. Full arrangements were reported as perfected for the regatta on June 2.

It is not true, as printed in the *Sun*, that the Tidal Wave was beaten by the Madeline in a race from Nyack to New York. The Tidal Wave has already exhibited the finest qualities of speed and buoyancy, and when her spars are reduced she will be very fast. She carries but nineteen tons of ballast.

OBITUARY.

Robert Sterling.

This gentleman, elected Mayor of the city of Newburg some two months ago, died yesterday at his residence in that city, aged fifty-seven years. He was for nearly half a century a resident and prominent merchant in Newburg, and was conspicuous in local politics as an active adherent of the democratic party. For ten or twelve years past he had been an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and was esteemed as an earnest, devoted Christian. For some time he had been laboring under a complication of diseases, and was in feeble health when he entered upon the duties of the office to which he had been elected. Mr. Sterling was popular with all who knew him, and leaves a large circle of warm friends. His funeral will take place on Wednesday (to-morrow), and will be attended by the various civic and military organizations of Newburg.

Henry S. Hosford.

A telegram from Rutland, Vt., announces the death on yesterday of Henry S. Hosford at his residence, at Pawlet in that State. He held the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Old Fellows in Vermont.

Henry Mather.

Mr. Mather, the father of Professor R. H. Mather, of Amherst College, died at his residence in Binghamton, N. Y., on Sunday evening last, aged sixty-six years. He was one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Binghamton, of which he had been a resident some fifty years, and was officially connected with several of the banking institutions of that place.

Samuel S. Wood.

The death of this gentleman from apoplexy is reported as having taken place at Rochester yesterday morning. He was formerly Superintendent of the New York House of Refuge, which position he gave up to accept that of the Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, located in the city where he died.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT FROM JERSEY.

President Grant left Elizabeth at fifteen minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon for Washington. A crowd of several hundred persons congregated at the railroad depot and manifested great enthusiasm. Cheers were given for the President as the train moved off. He was accompanied by his family.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 56	Moon sets	eve 9 45
Sun sets	6 58	High water	eve 10 20

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Etna	May 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	May 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	May 5	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Anglia	May 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	May 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	May 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Pereire	May 14	Havre	58 Broadway.
Bellona	May 21	London	55 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cimbria (NG), Haack, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J P Ames.
Bark Emma (Br), Hilton, Dunkirk—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Wm Van Name, Craig, Cadiz—J Henry.
Bark Thos Dallett (Br), Wicks, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Bark Mexican (Br), Welch, Sagua—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Elira Barss (Br), Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda—J N Harvey.
Bark Kedron (Br), Hatfield, Yarmouth, NS—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Bark Hannah H (Br), Holder, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.
Brig Susan Bergen, Davis, Tarragona—B J Wenberg.
Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Port au Prince—H Becker & Co.
Brig Juliet C Clark, Moore, Havana—Thompson & Hunter.
Brig L Warren, Harriman, Cardenas—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, St Jago—R A Robinson & Co.
Schr Willie (Br), Keyes, Trujillo—G Wessels.
Schr Alpha, Munson, Naguabo, PR—F Talbot & Co.
Schr S S Fabens, Crocker, Nassau—B J Wenberg.
Schr Wild Hunter (Br), Hatfield, Parrsboro, NS—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr Nenawa, Dissosway, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, Savannah—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Matonka, Fooks, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Ed Lee, Dixon, Elizabethport—B J Wenberg.
Schr Scarsville, Chase, Portsmouth—Baker & Dayton.
Schr G A Pearce, Poole, Salem—R W Ropes.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, New London—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Sloop Henry Clay, Mack, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer Mars, Grumly, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Pereire (Fr), Duchesne, Havre, via Brest April 23, with mdse and 114 cabin passengers, to G Mackenzie. Experienced W and NW winds part of the passage, and heavy gales from SW for two days.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New Orleans April 24, and Havana 27th, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC, 75 hours, with naval stores, to J Lorillard.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight, March 29, with mdse and 30 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather.

Bark Giulia (Ital), Pedone, Palermo, 50 days, with brimstone, &c, to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 16; had fine weather, with light winds and calms.

Brig Favour (Nor), Rajn, Cette Jan 15, with wine to order, vessel to Punch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 1; had light winds and calms the entire passage; has been 5 days N of Barnegat.

Brig Valero (Br), Murray, Calbarien 11 days, with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather; has been 5 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Inz (Mex), Diaz, Tuspan, Mexico via Delaware Breakwater, 25 days, with cedar, &c, to M Echeverria & Co. Had light variable weather.

Schr Orbolo (of Boston), Haffards, Savanilla, 26 days, with hides, coffee, &c, to D de Castro & Co—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Curtis Tilton (of Philadelphia), Hughes, Cienfuegos via Delaware Breakwater, 18 days, with molasses to Poinvert & Co—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville, 8 days, with lumber, to Felix Nelson.

Schr Rhoda Holmes, Soper, Brunswick, Ga, 9 days, with lumber, to T M Matthew & Co.

Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Darien, Ga, 8 days, with lumber, to M Wilder & Son.

Schr Prudence, Rudd, Norfolk.

Schr Elmira Rogers, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A E Safford, Hoyte, Philadelphia for Dron.

Schr Julia Franklin, Newcomb, Virginia.

Schr S T Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr Daniel Holmes, Eaton, Providence for Georgetown, DC. Put in for a harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark John Zetlosen, Fickett, Boston for New York, in ballast, to W Ray. Came in tow of the steamtugRover. The J Z will load for Gibraltar.

Schr S & B Small, Cole, Shulee, NS, for New York, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Amuassador, Fletcher, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr James Bliss, Hatch, Machias, 14 days, for New York, with lumber to F Talbot.

Schr Fred Reed, Pendleton, Machias for Flushing, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr M J Laughton, Laughton, Pembroke for New York, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Frances Coffin, Reynolds, Addison, 10 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bangor, 7 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr C D Miner, Wadsworth, Camden for the South, afte mackerel.

Schr Collector, Robbins, Deer Isle for the South, after mackerel.

Schr Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr Franklin, Brewster, Frankfort for New York.

Schr William, Whittier, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to B M Beardsley.

Schr Union, Poland, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Albert James, Candage, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.

Schr T Benedict, Hawkins, Portland for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Union, Creamer, Portland for New York, with lumber to Wilder & Son.

Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, Portland, 7 days, for New York, with lumber to Wilder & Son.

Schr Judge Tenney, Kavanagh, Portland, 12 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Ida L Howard, Harrington, Portland, 7 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Boston, Sturges, Rockport for New York.

Schr Eliza Williams, Cornish, Rockport for New York.

Schr W B Gem, Small, Rockport for New York.

Schr Honest Abe, Davis, Rockport for Philadelphia.

Schr J G Collyer, Crosby, Rockport for New York.

Schr George Kilborn, Stanley, Rockport for New York.

Schr J P Wallace, Allen, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr John T Henry, Dilks, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr J G Lee, Springer, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr R B Smith, Nickerson, New Bedford for New York, with oil to Borland & Davis.

Schr Angler, Cause, New Bedford for New York.

Schr W E Leggett, Pengar, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Thos Potter, Handy, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Elm City, Kelly, Marion for New York, with lumber to J H Swift.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Fall River for New York.

Schr John Crockford, Davis, Fall River for New York.

Schr Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for New York, with mdse to Allcot & Co.

Schr St James, Keefe, Taunton for New York.

Schr J P Ross, Paul, Taunton for New York.

Schr Jas Jones, Jones, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr Blair, Burke, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Seraph, Ryder, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr D E Bernie, Robinson, Providence for New York.

Schr Zoe, Hall, Providence for New York.

Schr J H Young, Barrett, Providence for New York.

Schr Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, Providence for New York.

Schr Louisa, Hamblin, Providence for New York.

Schr James M Layles, Arnold, Providence for New York.

Schr Fred Tyler, Tirrell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Reading Railroad No 42, Rodan, Pawtucket for Philadelphia.

Schr Onward, Hadley, Newport for New York.

Schr Morning Light, Bowen, Newport for New York.

Schr Sallie Chartres, Simmons, Newport for New York.

Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Newport for New York.

Schr Ann T Sipple, Hutchins, Newport for New York.

Schr Motto, Searle, Newport for New York.

Schr Reading Railroad No 47, Reed, Newport for Philadelphia.

Schr Adelia Felicia, ——, Norwich for New York.

Schr Old Zack, Beebe, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Henrietta, ——, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr E Plower, Russell, Hartford for New York.

Schr G L, Lovel, New Haven for New York.

Schr T C Lyman, Hill, New Haven for New York.

Schr Fannie Mitchel, Brown, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lizzie, Taylor, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Everglade, Gland, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr John P Collins, Gray, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr San Juan, Jones, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Falcon, Wheeler, Derby for New York.

Schr G R Murray, Murray, Derby for Philadelphia.

Schr Sterling, Griffen, Greenport for New York.

Schr Sterling, Hays, Southport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Schr G K Thomas, Arnold, Wilmington, NC, for Middletown.

Schr Panther, Hill, Rondout for New Haven.

Schr Luna, Smith, Rondout for Somerset.

Schr M McFadden, Jonas, Rondout for Norwich.

Schr S A Mount, Young, Rondout for Providence.

Schr White Wing, Hall, R

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 HUDSON ST., OVER THE CHAPEL.—AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred. Ring the fourth bell.

10½ GROVE ST.—A GOOD, STEADY PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock.

21 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; has two years' reference from last place.

38 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; good reference; country preferred.

41 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two sisters; one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; first class city reference. No objection to the country.

43 OLIVER ST., ROOM 14.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family; good reference if required. Call for two days.

49 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as waitress and to do the fine washing; no objection to go in the country for the summer; best city reference. Call for two days.

50 WEST 21ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook in a private family, boarding house or hotel; country or Westchester preferred; best city reference.

51 DOWNING ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

51 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to procure situations in a private family for two excellent girls; cook and chambermaid or ladies' maid. Apply for two days, from 10 to 4.

61 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; can bring good city reference.

62 WEST 43D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A lady going to Europe wishes to obtain a situation for her two girls, one as cook and the other as first class chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, UP STAIRS.—A respectable woman as good cook and baker; would assist with washing and ironing; city references.

63 WEST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WITH unexceptionable city reference.

89 MULBERRY ST., SECOND DOOR FROM CANAL.—A respectable English woman as first class cook; no objection to the country; good reference.

89 ESSEX ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, JERSEY City.—Two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

104 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A first class cook, who understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; recommended by her last employer. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday.

108 COLUMBIA ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call for two days.

110 WEST 46TH ST., OVER THE COACHHOUSE.—As competent cook; understands her business in all its branches; does no washing; is a good baker; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

116 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—AS good plain cook, or would take care of a house for the summer; four years' city reference from last place.

120 EAST HOUSTON ST., CORNER OF THE Bowery.—A respectable woman as cook; is a good bread maker; no objection to the country; three years' reference.

122 EAST 4TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS. (In store.)—A competent woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small private family; has good city reference.

131 WEST 12TH ST., REAR.—AS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands cooking and baking in all branches; no objection to the country with a city family; would do coarse washing.

132 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best city reference; took her last place, where she has lived two years since. Call for two days.

133 WEST 23D ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

136 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two sisters in a private family; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

137 WEST 23D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE that thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; pastry, bread, and the care of all kinds, no objection to private boarding house. Can be seen at her present employer's.

137 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A STEADY RELIABLE woman as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

137 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; willing to assist with the washing of a small private family; best city reference.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

148 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.—As cook, washer and ironer. Address.

149 4TH ST., EAST OF 6TH AV.—A NEAT, COMPETENT woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family in the country, or as cook in a hotel or boarding house; has good reference.

152 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., second floor, front.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

154 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST rate cook and first class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last employer.

170 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—Two girls; one to cook, wash and iron and the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing in a private family; no objection to the country for the summer; good city reference.

171 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

189 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—As cook in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST do., back room.—An experienced young woman as good cook; will assist in the washing; city reference.

208 WEST 13D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; would assist in the washing; prefers a good home more than wages. Has the very best city reference.

211 WEST 27TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts; can make good bread and biscuit.

216 EAST 28TH ST.—A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST class cook. Call for two days.

219 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing or general housework in a small private family; good reference.

221 EAST 37TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, boning, and all kinds of fancy side dishes; a first class pastry cook, either for public or private; good city reference. Call for two days.

227 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

232 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A young woman as good plain cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country.

237 MADISON ST., REAR BUILDING.—AS COOK; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days.

238 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference; also a young girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., third floor, front.—A young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given from her last place.

241 EAST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; is a good baker; can give the best reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—As good cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A PLAIN COOK, OR would do the coarse washing in a small family; no objection to the country.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has good city reference from her last place.

263 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

291 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; no objection to the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

301 2ND AVE., CORNER 39TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as first-class cook, has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer, in a nice private family; has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

305 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference if required.

Cooks, &c.

308 WEST 23TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE TO cook and do coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; both have best city reference.

312 EAST 17TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl, lately landed from England, as cook, and one as nurse or chambermaid; good city reference. Call for two days.

314 EAST 12TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make all kinds of preserves, jellies and cream; no objection to the country; has good city reference.

316 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—As good cook, washer and ironer in a private family in the city; best reference from last employer.

316 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman in a small private family as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; city reference.

318 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A first rate cook; best city reference.

318 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as excellent cook, in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing if required; best city reference.

322 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—TWO RESpectable girls, either in a private family or boarding house; one as first class cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have no objection to the country; have four years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

328 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable Scotch woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches.

328 EAST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A GIRL AS GOOD COOK and excellent washer and ironer.

337 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

337½ EAST 11TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST floor.—A Scotch girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; No objection to the country; understands baking and general housework; good city references.

344 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer and good bread baker; best city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; has a girl 13 years old; would help to wait on table.

347 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer or general housework if required; is willing and obliging; three years' reference.

354 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, front.—Two respectable young women, sisters, in a small private family; one as excellent cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; both understand their business thoroughly; wish to go together; best city reference from last place. Call or address.

358 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A NEAT, competent girl as good cook; has good city reference.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., rear house, top floor.—A respectable girl as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

402 WEST 31ST ST., A FEW DOORS FROM 9TH AV.—A young woman as cook and assist with the washing; has the best of city reference.

404 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

408 38TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—AS good cook and baker; can do all kinds of pastry; is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; can get the best city reference from her last place.

411 WEST 37TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR. A respectable English woman as plain cook, washer and ironer.

416 EAST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS COOK OR carver; best city references.

417 EAST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE woman; thoroughly understands cooking and baking; would do coarse washing; understands milk and butter; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

420 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 7.—A respectable young woman as first class cook in a private family; best city reference from last place.

452 4TH AV., BETWEEN 32TH AND 33TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook in a private family in the city; good city reference.

426 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as vegetable cook.

427 WEST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; four years' reference. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow at present employer's.

428 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; can bone and lard, is a good baker and pastry cook; has no objection to assist with the washing or to go to the country; has good reference.

435 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN AV. A AND 1ST AV.—Two neat, tidy girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and not afraid to work; a permanent home preferred to wages; best city references; no objections to the country for the summer months. Will go separately.

436 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call from 11 to 4.

442 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, sauces, pastries, jellies, &c.; is an excellent baker; unexceptionable city reference.

443 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best references.

450 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., in the store.—Two respectable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

454 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; four years' reference.

488 6TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; has best city reference.

488 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference from last place.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has four years' reference from last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress, has two years and six months' reference from same place. Can be seen for two days.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker.

509 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl, as good plain cook and to wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference.

511 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; has a little girl 11 years old; wish her sent to school; no objection to the country; best city reference.

512 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

517 2D AV.—A GIRL AS COOK; IS WILLING TO assist with washing; has good city reference. Call for two days.

529 5TH AV., CORNER 47TH ST.—A GIRL AS COOK in a small family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

532 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B, NEAR the school.—A neat, tidy young girl as cook; understands all kinds of baking and soups; is willing and obliging; no objection to a first class boarding house; country or city; is willing to assist with the washing; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

548 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—A woman as first class cook in a private family; best city reference.

865 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, sisters; one as cook, the other as waitress; have four years' city reference from their last place. None but private families need apply.

891 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A RESpectable young girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best reference.

950 1ST AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Has good city reference.

1,373 BROADWAY, IN REAR.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook, in the city or country; best city reference.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN city or country. Inquire at 151 av. B, or address K. M., box 151 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 EAST 25TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

7 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; city reference as to capability.

8 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

10 EAST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

10½ GROVE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer.

11 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid or parlor maid. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

15 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference. Call or address.

16 CLARKSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO up stairs work and waiting; the best city reference from her last place.

23 WEST 44TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen or two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

35 MONROE ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to travel with a family in the country; best city reference.

40 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A RESpectable girl to do chamberwork and mind children; good reference.

40 WATTS ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; no objections to the country.

44 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and washing in a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

53 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will do some sewing. Call at present employers.

60 41ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and washing or plain sewing; is willing to learn.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day.

66 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress; has good recommendations.

89 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place.

95 1ST AV., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH STS.—A chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress would like to go in the country; has good reference, call for two days.

99 8TH AV., IN THE JEWELRY STORE.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference.

106 3D AV., CORNER 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress.

106 5TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHer; understand washing perfectly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

108 EAST 52D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

109 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; city reference.

112 WEST 29TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or nurse. Has good city reference.

112 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; knows her business well; a short distance in the country preferred; good city reference.

115 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress in a small private family, or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing; best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to go in the country; best city reference.

116 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing or take care of children; good city reference.

126 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamberwork and family sewing; city reference.

126 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference from last place.

130 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR AV. A.—A RESpectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing or take care of children; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

133 7TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., IN GROCERY.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist at washing, or as waitress; best city references.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

136 EAST 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; English. Call for two days.

138 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

139 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go with a family in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

142 WEST 23TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best city references.

144 WEST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country.

144 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting or chamberwork and take care of children; has good city reference from last place.

145 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; best city reference given.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing in a private family; best city reference.

156 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

157 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

158 EAST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

166 EAST 23TH ST.—TWO SISTERS (PROTESTANTS); one as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other as waitress; city or country; good city reference. Call for two days.

173 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, front room, over the drug store.—A respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from her last place.

186 5TH AV.—A VERY NICE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the care of children; best recommendation from her present employer. Call from 12 to 2 o'clock.

188 2TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is not afraid of work; best city reference; no objection to the country.

200 33TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good city reference. Ring No. 3 bell.

202 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; also to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference given.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; has eight years' city reference. Can be seen for two days.

206 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., THIRD floor.—A respectable trustworthy person as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; best city reference. Call for two days.

212 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—AS chambermaid and seamstress; has her own sewing machine; city reference.

213 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference if required. Call from 10 till 4.

215 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing, or as first class waitress; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

217 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call or address.

218 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing or take care of children; no objection to boarding house or the country; reference first class.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from her last place.

219 WEST 38TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for a young American girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; a good home in the country preferred to high wages. Apply for two days of her present employer.

225 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

229 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, waitress or to take care of children, or to do light housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

231 WEST 26TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best city reference from her last employer.

241 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is capable of her business; can give the best reference.

243 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

247 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting alone; best city reference.

247 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands ironing; no objection to the country; best city references.

249 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook or laundress in a private family; good reference from last place.

250 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

251 EAST 17TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; best city reference. Call for two days.

252 EAST 35TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV., TOP floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to take care of children and do light chamberwork; good city reference. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

255 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing; best city reference.

265 WEST 27TH ST., NORTHEAST CORNER 7TH AV.—A Protestant young woman as thorough chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

266 7TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the summer months; reference from her last place. Call for two days.

300 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing and ironing; four years' city reference.

305 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., TOP floor.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her work; has good reference.

315 WEST 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Best city reference given.

317 WEST 35TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing or operate on a machine; has the best city reference.

317 WEST 36TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has two years' city reference.

325 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or would take care of children. City reference.

325 EAST 29TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT rooms.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

325 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing; best city reference.

330 EAST 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; good reference given.

333 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last place.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, BETWEEN 14 and 15, to do light chamberwork and take care of a child in a private family; can be well recommended.

336 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference.

338 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; has no objection to the country. Call or address.

338 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid or first class waitress, with good city reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best reference.

401 WEST 40TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman to do up stairs work and do plain sewing in a small private family; good city reference.

401 WEST 40TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or chamberwork and sewing; good city reference.

402 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and sewing; city reference.

406 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to take charge of children in a small private family; is capable of teaching young children; good reference. Call for two days.

414 7TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, chambermaid or seamstress; city reference; can be seen for two days.

430 2D AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A nice, smart young girl, lately arrived from the old country, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a private family, as a neat sewer. Can be seen for two days.

443 EAST 13TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress.

456 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., third floor.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with sewing; good city reference.

458 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to assist in sewing.

488 6TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room No. 10.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; best city reference.

502 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; wishes to go in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

512 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid in a hotel or help to do general work in a private family; good references given.

568 7TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference.

607 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

622 EAST 8TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—Two Protestant girls, lately landed; one as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; the other to do general housework.

624 6TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST., IN SHOE STORE.—A young girl to do upstairs work and sewing, or would take care of children in a private family; two years' city reference from last employer.

680 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., TOP floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. City reference from last place.

776 3D AV., CORNER 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would do plain sewing; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

929 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and to assist with washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. Call or address.

1,102 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and help with the washing and ironing; well recommended.

1,402 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST.—A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Spring and Summer Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

17 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A VERY COMPETENT woman as thorough seamstress or to wait on an elderly lady; understands all kinds of family sewing and a good deal about dressmaking; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing, best city references can be given.

22 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine wishes to make engagements to go out by the day, on reasonable terms.

30 BRIGHT ST., JERSEY CITY.—AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's sewing machines; has some knowledge of dressmaking. Call on or address Seamstress, for one week.

36 WEST 41ST ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; would be willing to assist with growing children, or would do light chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

46 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, HAVING her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, would like a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; is capable of doing all kinds of work; also silk fringing done by machine. Call or address OPERATOR.

51 BLEECKER ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more first class families to work for by the day; understands dressmaking in all its branches. Address DRESSMAKER.

98 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements, by the day or week, in private families; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address during the week.

105 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting; good reference from her last place.

117 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS GOOD seamstress; willing to sew to growing children, has worked at dressmaking; best reference.

118 EAST 22D ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires a few more customers by the day; would wait on ladies at their residence. Call on or address M. P. P.

129 CLINTON PLACE.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wishes a few more ladies to work for by the day; fitting and trimming the specialty. Call or address.

147 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—TO do sewing and chamberwork or take care of children and sew; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; four years' references from last place and now leaves on account of the lady breaking up housekeeping.

153 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to go out by the day in private families.

155 WORTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do all kinds of embroidery or light housework, good reference. Address SEAMSTRESS.

161 EAST 31ST ST.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES a few more engagements by the day or week, is a good operator on the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Call or address.

200 EAST 21ST ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Gibbs' and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; city reference if required.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back.—As dressmaker; can cut and fit for ladies and children; can do all kinds of family sewing; city or country; city reference.

204 15TH AV., LAST EMPLOYER

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

62 MARION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork; good city reference.

75 8D AV., NEAR 11TH ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE can take one more engagement this summer; best references.

87 6TH AV., BETWEEN 8TH ST. AND WAVERLEY place.—A competent girl as nurse and seamstress. Best city references.

87 CLINTON PLACE, PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS nursemaid and seamstress; speaks good French, English and German; no objection to travel.

104 8TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; best city reference.

105 WEST 38TH ST.—A GIRL, RECENTLY LANDED, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to fill the position; wages moderate.

111 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—AN EXPERIENCED nurse wishes the care of a baby; is a neat sewer; will be found useful; city reference. Call for two days.

113 SULLIVAN ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Good reference given. No objection to the country.

122 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—As nurse; a respectable young woman to take care of children; advertiser is a Protestant and can be recommended in the city. Call on or address M. B.

129 WEST 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable colored girl would like to travel with a family going to California; good references given. Inquire for MARY, or address 247 Thompson st.

130 EAST 41ST ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE or as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country. Call or address.

133 7TH AV., CORNER 18TH ST., IN GROCERY.—A young woman as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby; has best city references.

136 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A middle aged person as nurse, who can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best city reference can be given from the last place.

140 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country with a family for the summer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

140 WEST 41ST ST., CORNER BROADWAY, SECOND floor, front room.—An American lady as wet nurse.

140 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good city reference.

141 EAST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant widow to take care of children and do plain sewing. Best city reference given. Call for two days.

144 EAST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; has thirteen years' city reference from last place.

145 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent girl as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; well recommended.

151 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chambermaid; best city reference.

153 EAST 18TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; references if required. Call for two days.

155 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl, 14 years of age, to take care of a child and make herself generally useful.

158 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE REAR, room No. 4.—A respectable girl as nurse or chambermaid in a respectable family; best city reference.

186 12TH ST., HARLEM.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN lady as nurse. In monthly or general sickness; reference given. Call or address.

189 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress.

210 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of children at any age; good city reference; no objection to the country.

211 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and good seamstress. Good city reference.

214 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A young girl with a good disposition to take care of children or to assist in housework.

222 EAST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; best reference from last place as to character, capability, &c.

226 7TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; best city reference from last employer.

226 2ND ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; best city references.

235 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; has lived two years with her present employer.

237 WEST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing; best city reference given.

241 WEST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as child nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork; good references; is willing to go to the country.

246 EAST 11TH ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE WOULD like to make a few more engagements. Call on or address NURSE.

252 EAST 6TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV., OVER the store.—A respectable American girl as nurse; willing to assist in chamberwork; good references. Call for two days.

252 WEST 22D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESpectable girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference from last place, where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen for two days.

269 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best city reference from her last place, where she lived for two years.

269 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A respectable girl as nurse and is willing to go in the country for the summer; has good city references.

288 8D AV., IN STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Call for two days.

288 2D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; is kind to children; has good city reference; no objection to the country.

302 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse; no objections to go in the country for the summer; good city reference.

305 EAST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or take care of children and do chamberwork in an American family.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR FRONT ROOM.—A middle aged Scotch woman to take charge of a young infant; willing to go to the country.

312 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FIRST class lady's maid and nurse to go to Europe with a family; has been abroad before; is a good traveller and not seasick; also is a thorough hairdresser and dressmaker. Call for one week.

318 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged lady to mind a baby in a private family.

332 EAST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, 18 years old, to mind a baby and make herself useful.

340 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as nurse; fully competent to take the entire charge of children; best city references.

340 EAST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON TO take the entire charge of a baby; best city reference can be given.

343 EAST 13TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; six years' reference.

381 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Near 22d st.

416 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from birth, or growing children; no objection to go in the country; good reference.

422 2D AV., ENTRANCE OFF 24TH ST.—A YOUNG girl to take charge of a couple of growing children and sew for a lady boarding; city reference.

434 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant night and day; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country or to travel; good city reference.

436 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

443 7TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 34TH ST.—A RESpectable young girl as nurse and to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

445 2D AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., OVER the drug store.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

448 4TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS., third floor.—A respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; no objection to go to the country for the summer; three years' reference from last place.

514 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take one or two children from two to five years old. Address for two days.

548 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., top floor.—A married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has lost her own baby.

629 6TH AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 27TH ST., FIRST floor.—As nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; competent to take charge of a child from its infancy; best city reference. Call for two days.

637 11TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A respectable woman to nurse a baby at her own house; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

804 BROADWAY.—AS INFANT'S NURSE, BY AN experienced woman, who has excellent references. Apply at present employer's for two days, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

828 BROADWAY.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE or chambermaid in a good family; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12, at C. JOLLYS.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as wet nurse. Apply at Castle Garden for SUSAN HOLLOWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—AS WAITRESS; WOULD ASSIST in chamberwork; no objection to the country; first rate reference.

104 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid; good city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN EXCELlent waitress; is a good chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; is neat in her person and habits.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to do chamberwork and assist in washing; three years' city reference from her last employers. Call for two days.

131 WEST 43D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; recommendation from her last place.

137 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to travel with a lady or as child's nurse or lady's maid and nurse for invalid. Call at her present employer's.

145 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent young woman as first class waitress in a private family; is competent to take entire charge of a dining room and parlor; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman as thorough waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; will go to the country with a family; has three years' city reference.

302 EAST 26TH ST., ONE DOOR BELOW 2D AV.—A respectable young woman as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

315 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can be well recommended; no objections to the country.

323 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; 2 years' city reference. Call for two days.

349 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress; has the best city references from last place.

352 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A young girl as waitress or chambermaid; would do chamberwork and waiting for a small family; can give two years' city reference from her last place.

377 5TH AV.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply Tuesday.

380 1ST AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—AS first class waitress; can give best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

417 EAST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Best reference if required.

466 EAST HOUSTON ST., CORNER OF LEWIS.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class waitress or nurse; country preferred for the summer; best city reference. Call for two days.

581 GREENWICH ST., CORNER OF HOUSTON.—A respectable girl as waitress; will assist with the washing; good city reference.

756 2D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST ST., SECOND floor.—A respectable girl as first class waitress; good reference. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

27 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid and hairdresser; has no objection to take care of a growing child.

40 EAST 16TH ST.—A SWISS LADY, SPEAKING English, French and German, wishes to travel in Europe with a family as companion or governess. Address H. R.

54½ WEST 22D ST.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO SOcIety desires a position of trust not menial, in city or country, during the summer months. Address for three days CARRILLO.

65 FORSYTH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO ANY kind of housework.

73 WEST 43TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOman, just from London, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good operator on a machine and a good dressmaker.

102 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO travel with a lady for the summer; will go to any place; wishes to go to Europe; city reference.

102 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS TO do house cleaning; is not afraid of hard work if she gets well paid. Can be seen this day at her present employer's.

105 CHRISTOPHER ST.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A person that understands putting down and the altering of carpets, making up lace curtains; by the day or week. Address Mrs. PARKER.

122 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has seven years' first class city reference.

134 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO SISTERS, LATELY landed; both are willing and desirous to learn; city or country.

143 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A Protestant young girl to travel with a family to Europe or elsewhere, to wait on a lady or assist in the care of children.

162 ORCHARD ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND Stanton sts., first floor.—A German (Swiss French) cook, speaks French and a little English, in a good English family; neither washing nor ironing; has good recommendation.

239 WEST 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A STRONG, healthy young girl, not long in the country; is willing to learn; wages no object. Call for two days.

277 5TH AV.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation for her maid (a young Italian girl) with a family going to Europe as lady's maid or nurse.

336 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG widow woman thoroughly experienced in housecleaning, to go out by the day; is an experienced washer of all kinds of clothing; can be highly recommended for her work and honesty; call immediately. Can be seen till engaged.

337 HUDSON ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as a writer or letter copyer; good reference. Call between 2 and 9 P. M., for two days. E. WARD.

964 2D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., third floor, back room.—A respectable woman to go out to day's work.

1,199 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH sts.—A thoroughly competent saleswoman in a first class store, to take charge or assist; good city reference.

1,373 BROADWAY, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day to work, or to take in washing at her own house.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid with a family going to Europe; speaks English, German and French, and is willing to take care of growing children; best reference. Address L. E. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE and experience desires a position in some family as capacity; location immaterial; unquestionable references. Address Miss H. H., station G.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A situation as companion to a lady or to take charge of an elderly or invalid lady; is accustomed to travel; is well acquainted with the Continent of Europe and has a knowledge of French. Address room 53 Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, ACTUALLY RESIDENT TEACHER in a boarding school, wishes a situation for the summer in the country as resident teaching governess. For further information or references, call or address E. S. A., at Rev. Dr. Verren's, 28 West 22d st.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, DEsires a position as housekeeper in a private family, or would take entire charge of a house for a widower; is a first class French cook; can furnish best of reference as to character and capability; triflers need not apply. Address Mrs. E. BERG, station E.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) DESIRES A SITUAtion where she may learn to sell fancy goods, in city or country; wages not an object; can give best references as to character and capability. Address G. G., box 2,672 Post office for three days.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN WIDOW, WHO SPEAKS English, to take care of growing children or as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and operates Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country or travelling; best city references. Address A. S., box 113 Herald office.

EUROPE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like to engage with a lady going to Europe in June as nurse or attendant; no remuneration required but the passage. Address ELIZA WILSON, 85 Market st., New York city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESWOMAN, BY A well recommended young person; speaks English, French and German. Address Mrs. HUGHES, 207 East 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady to assist in the household duties of some small respectable family; is capable and willing; would not object to going out of the city. Address H. B. N., box 152 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH WET NURSES, WITH references, constantly to be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY SALESLADY. APPLY at No. 3 Catharine st.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—APPLY AT 151 EAST 27TH st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A.—FIFTY FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED; must come prepared to work. SUGDEN & BRADBURY, 312 and 314 Bowery.

A.—FANCY BRAID SEWERS WANTED—LARGE prices and steady work, at Bay State Straw Works, 530 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS WANTED IMMEDIAtely. None but those with best city reference need apply at 330 East 14th st., corner of 3d av.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTED—ONE THAT can assist in cutting and fitting; none but those fully competent need apply. Call at No. 12 Brevoort place, 10th st., four doors west of Broadway.

A WILLING, COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE FOR TWO small children and to do light chamberwork. None but those used to the care of children need apply, with city reference, after 9 o'clock A. M., at 311 East 51st st., near 1st av.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR IRISH COOK wanted immediately at 230 East 16th st.; she must have best references and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply Tuesday from 10 to 12 in the morning.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED—ALSO A GOOD laundress, who will assist with chamberwork; city now, country in summer; Protestants preferred. Apply at 14 East 22d st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

BONNET FRAME MAKERS WANTED.—HIGHEST prices; pay weekly. Steady work. SCHLOTZ & RECHT, 641 Broadway.

COOK WANTED—FOR A YACHT. APPLY FOR TWO days at 20 Chambers st., before 12 A. M. A young man preferred.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—GOOD HANDS ONLY. 1,365 Broadway, second floor.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS TRIMMINGS and buttonhole makers. Address 16 Varick place, Sullivan st., three doors below Bleecker.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.—WANTED, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; also a Protestant nurse and seamstress; none need apply unless willing to live in the country. Apply on Tuesday morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at 384 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED.—APPLY TO LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

GIRL WANTED—TO CUT CARDS. JOHN F. MARSH & CO., 160 William st.

GIRLS WANTED—ON TEA CADDIES. APPLY AFTER 10 o'clock Tuesday to Canton Tea Caddy Company, 356 Greenwich st.

GIRL WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY; MUST BE A good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; none other need apply; wages $12 per month; German preferred. Apply at 546 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN, WHO understands her business thoroughly, to go to the country, six hours' distant. Apply at 38 West 22d st., before 11 o'clock to-day.

MILLINER WANTED.—ONE WHO CAN MAKE A bonnet and trim can have steady work and good wages. MIDDLEBY & McQUISTEN, 351 Canal st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be willing and reliable. Apply at 14 2d st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY AT 46 WEST 23D st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. CALL, BEFORE 11 o'clock, at 151 East 21st st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE LAUNDRESS, AND TO assist with chamberwork. Apply at 330 West 31st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, COLLAR finisher and shirt hands, at 13 East 17th st., third floor.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS. APPLY to Miss MOUNHILL, 857 8th av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, AT 106 East 30th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR THE COUNTRY (Protestant), to assist in washing and ironing, with satisfactory reference from last employers. Apply at 119 East 30th st.

WANTED—A NURSE (PROTESTANT), ABOUT 30 years of age; English or Scotch preferred; good city references required. Apply at 377 5th av., between half-past 10 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY, TRUSTworthy person, a Protestant, to take care of a house and family of 3 whom over; reference required. Apply to J. M., 123 West 17th st., after 12 M.

WAITERS FOR RESTAURANTS; ALSO WASHERS, ironers and chambermaids wanted, at Westmoreland Hotel, corner of 17th st. and 4th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of a child three years old and do the easiest work; one lately landed preferred. Apply at 152 East 27th st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL, AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; small private family; country, one hour from city. Apply at No. 3 West 37th st., after 10, morning.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; references required. Apply at 24 West 27th st. this (Tuesday) morning, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A GOOD seamstress, who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, with references, at 23 West 45th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A CHILD 2½ years old and to assist in housework. Apply at 232 West 37th st., after 8 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—424 WEST 30TH ST., A PROTESTANT GIRL, to assist in care of a baby and to do some washing; spend summer in country.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND A PERSON AS forewoman; also for white dresses and underclothes; steady work and high prices paid. Apply at 958 Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST BE WILLING TO ASSIST in the washing and understand her business. Apply for two days at 52 West 17th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO COLORED SERVANTS; ONE AS cook, and the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at 314 West 53d st., to-day, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and one to do kitchen work. Inquire at 200 West 21st st., for two days.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other for general housework; both must be provided with good city references. Inquire at 44 West 50th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE CARE OF two children and to make herself generally useful. Call at 72 Lexington av.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS, FIRST CLASS OPERators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply to SAMUEL BUDD, 1,101 Broadway, corner 24th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; good city reference required. Call at 129 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO CAN CUT AND fit children's dresses and work Grover & Baker's machine. No. 7 Gramercy park, corner 20th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; best reference required. Apply for three days at office 129 Warren st., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO TAKE CARE of an invalid; must come well recommended. Apply at the grocery corner 12th st. and 2d av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, WHO UNDERSTANDS sewing and is well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 25 West 48th st.

WANTED—A SMART WAITRESS TO TAKE CARE of dining room. One willing and obliging, may apply at 35 East 9th st., near University place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT NURSE. One who thoroughly understands her business may apply, with city references, from 9 till 11 Tuesday morning, at 26 West 18th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a very small private family; good city references required. Apply at 61 Washington square, south.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and a young girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 56 Canton place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer and understand plain cooking. Apply, with references, at 36 West 38th st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A child three old, with satisfactory references. Apply at 10 East 43d st., second house from 5th av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A SCOTCH or German girl at the Persian Vapor Baths, 33 East 27th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS; one that understands fining; must be willing and obliging and have good city references; good wages given. Apply at 6 West 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED COOK, who will assist in washing and ironing; best city references required. Apply at 142 East 18th st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY ABOUT GOING TO THEIR residence in the country, two capable and experienced Protestant servants—cook and laundress. Apply between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at 22 West 27th st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON FANCY SHOE trimmings and bows, at No. 4 Pacific place, West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK, TO GO TO THE COUNTRY; must have city reference from her last employer. Call at No. 7 East 35th st. this (Tuesday) morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress and to assist in the washing; city reference required; wages $11. 115 East 27th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, the other as first class waitress and chambermaid, to go a short distance out of town; undoubted references required. Call at 259 5th av., to-day, from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO GENEral housework in a private family; a woman with good reference may obtain a good place. Apply at 125 West 13th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS TO TAKE work out; best reference required. M. A. HODNETT, 25 East 15th st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER OR AN ASSISTant, by the week; steady employment to a competent person; also a chambermaid and waitress. 225 Lexington av., near 33d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good washer and ironer; must have good reference. 148 West 45th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. All who have good city reference may apply at 315 Henry st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at 136 East 54th st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND OBLIGING GIRL FOR down stairs work; must be a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Inquire at 14 East 12th st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DRESSMAKERS. COME PREpared to work. Apply at 448 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor.

WANTED—AT NO. 5 CORTLANDT ST., ONE LAUNDRY woman to do fine ironing and one waitress for private table.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH SUPERior recommendations, as seamstress and children's maid. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at 106 East 17th st.

WANTED—TEN GIRLS, FOR HOUSEWORK, THREE for chamberwork, one to take care of children. Call for three days at 202 William st., Frankfort House.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH COOK, IN A private family. Apply at 34 West 21st st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, FOR A small family, to go a short distance in the country; references required. Call at 110 Willow st., Brooklyn, from 11 to 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid; good references required; family of seven persons, in Jersey City; wages $12 and $7; permanent situations. Apply at 12 Beaver st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK; A JEWESS PREFERRED, OR one who has had experience as cook in a Jewish family will do. Good wages will be paid for one having good references by applying at once at 143 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS MEAT, VEGETABLE AND pastry cook, willing to assist in laundry; short distance in country; family without children; good recommendations required. Apply between 10 and 3 to Mr. TILLOTSON, 11 Dey st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; TO ONE WHO HAS A fresh breast of milk, not over three months old, a good home and liberal wages will be offered in a family where there are no other children. Apply, between 10 and 11 A. M., at 118 West 34th st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOMEN (COLORED); ONE as cook; the other as laundress; must be fully competent, some well recommended and be willing to make themselves otherwise useful. Apply at Apollo Hall, northwest corner of 28th st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

11 EAST 22D ST.—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER; willing to be useful; city or country. Apply at present employer's.

68 SULLIVAN ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED cook, who understands both French and English; first class reference. Call for two days. THEODORE REDDING.

122 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as watchman, doorkeeper or to take care of a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Address T. H. T. for two days.

192 5TH AV.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the business; can be well recommended by his last employer in this city. Call or address waiter. H. B. JACKSON.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—As butler or waiter in a gentleman's family; can be well recommended by the family he has lived with for three years.

225 EAST 2ND ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young man as good cook; nine years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

303 7TH AV., IN STORE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation as waiter for a reliable Protestant; can be truthfully recommended in every necessary way; city or country. Address WAITER.

900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.—A RESPECTable German man as waiter in private family; best city reference given. Call for two days.

916 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST sts.—As first class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended by the family he has just left.

968 8D AV.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED young man as first class waiter, or would go on a job; best city reference. Address B. G.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS TRUCK or cart driver, single or double team; reference from his last employer. Inquire at 91 Cannon st.,

A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN SPEAK AND WRITE French, Italian and English fluently, wants a situation with a good house at a moderate salary; best references. Address J. J. P., box 5,629 Post office.

AN ABLE AND RELIABLE GENTLEMAN, OF VARIED experience in journalism and general business, and ready for either, desires an engagement in or out of the city. Address OAKVILLE, Herald office.

A LIVE PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT in a specialty office; is a good salesman; office hours must be not later than 4 P. M.; expectations moderate. Address MEDICO, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A GOOD WRITER, desires a situation in any capacity. Address C. W., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waiter in a gentleman's family; has been only a short time disengaged; perfectly understands the cleaning of silver; has good city reference. Address S. T., box 112 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS years of age, to make himself useful; had two years' business experience. Call on or address J. T. MURPHY, 167 Elm st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER, BY A young man lately from England, who thoroughly understands the business. Call on or address DANIEL CRUMNER, 504 8th av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, in a private family, as waiter or coachman; the best city reference given. Apply between 6 and 1 o'clock, at No. 3 5th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH UNEXCEPtionable references, a position of trust with some employer; $5,000 as security for honesty, &c. Responsible parties may address TEMPERANCE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TIMEKEEPER, COLlector, porter or in any capacity where a single man is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for three days, GLADSTONE, care of Mr. Lambrecht, 28 New st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER OR AS porter, by a young man, lately arrived from the old country; can give first class reference and security if required as to character and sobriety. Call on or address W. G., 55 Maiden lane.

WANTED.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN AND WIFE (no children), with first class city reference, wish to take charge of a furnished house for the summer. Parties expecting to have valuable and expensively furnished houses are often glad to put them in charge of good and trustworthy parties. The subscriber can vouch for the integrity of these persons. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West 23d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in the retail drug business. Call at Smith and Third sts., South Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS VARNISH TRAVELLER OPEN FOR engagement for first class house only. Address VARNISH SALESMAN, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE EStablishment, by a young Englishman, who has 4½ years' experience in the grocery business. Address J. R. H., Greenpoint (L. I.) Post office.

A.—TWO GOOD, SMART SHOE SALESMEN WANTED, who are well acquainted with the city trade. Come early to KEOGH'S, 249, 251, 253 8th av., between 22d and 23d streets.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES A situation in a merchant's or broker's office; will make himself generally useful. Can furnish good references. Address J., box 222 Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman; one experienced in the leather or boot and shoe business preferred. Address, with reference, MERCHANT, box 1 8 Herald office.

ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, EXAMined and close; single entry books changed to double entry; bankruptcy, trust and executorial accounts and the winding up of affairs of public companies and private firms a specialty; merchants who do not require the entire services of a bookkeeper can have their books posted at stated intervals. Address ACCOUNTANT EXPERT, box 3,387 New York Post office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—WITH TWO OR THREE years' experience, at KIMBALL'S, corner 5th av. and 9th st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY COMpetent and well recommended from his last place. Apply at 235 4th av., corner 22d st.

HARDWARE.—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the hardware business wishes a situation as salesman or bookkeeper; is satisfied with a small salary; best references. Address S., box 143 Herald office.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; must be a good penman and possess some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, &c., also giving references, G., Herald office.

INSURANCE.—A GENTLEMAN WITH BEST REFERences is desirous for an engagement with a company in New York either as inspector of agencies, solicitor or for general office work; has had 18 years' experience. Address T. D., 212 West 30th st.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL PAPER hanging trade. One who understands the business thoroughly will hear of a good opening by addressing, with name in full, PAPER HANGINGS, Box 1,907 Post office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE WHITE GOODS DEpartment. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN OF four years' experience, a situation in a retail drug store, city or country; best city and other references. Address DRUGS, box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART DRY GOODS SALESMAN. APPLY to GALLAGHER, 159 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply to H. B. RUSSELL, 360 Bowery.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. ADDRESS, WITH REFerence, A. G. H., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen for dress goods and shawls. None others need apply at 41 Catharine st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, WITH AN ESTABLISHED trade in Pennsylvania or the Southern States.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 50c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

TO 3 DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS Board; private family; near Central Park. Address P., Herald office.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished Parlor and First Floor and one on Third Floor, for family or gentlemen, with first class French Table. 25 Waverley place.

1 SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS AT 61 CLINTON place, second door from Fifth avenue and Brevoort House; possession immediately; references exchanged.

1 LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR, also a Hall Room, with Board, at 74 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street. Terms reasonable.

1 DOOR FROM LEXINGTON AVENUE, 152 EAST Twenty-ninth street.—A desirable Room on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

11 CHARLTON STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—LARGE, pleasant front Room, with large pantry, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen, on reasonable terms.

2 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND Water places, one block west of Broadway.—Desirable Rooms for family or single persons, with or without Board. Satisfactory references. Moderate prices.

2 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH.—A FEW GOOD families can be accommodated with excellent Rooms and Board in this unsurpassed location; Rooms communicating for a party of gentlemen. References.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A FURnished Parlor and Bedroom adjoining, with all the improvements; also single Rooms; rent moderate.

5TH AVENUE—NO. 19—TWO DOORS ABOVE THE Brevoort House.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, at reduced prices.

5TH AVENUE—97—NEAR THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—Desirable Suite of Rooms, with or without private table. References required.

5TH AVENUE, 309, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A suit of Rooms to rent, with Board; house handsomely furnished and all appointments first class. Also large Room for two gentlemen. Undoubted references.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS without board, $2 50 per week; transient board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Dupont House, 165 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 GREAT JONES STREET.—TO LET, A FURNISHED front Room; also hall Room adjoining; would suit one or two gents; gas, &c. Apply to DRESSMAKER, second floor.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, for families or gentlemen, to let, with Board; private table if desired; prices moderate for the summer; references exchanged.

11 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A SUIT OF ROOMS on second floor, and extension Room, to let, with Board; house first class. References exchanged.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place (Eighth street).—To let, with Board, a large well furnished Room on second floor, also one on the third, to gentlemen and wives; a very desirable Room for a single gentleman also; terms reasonable; references.

12 VARICK PLACE, BETWEEN THOMPSON AND Macdougal streets.—A Suit of furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, on second floor; bathroom adjoining; references exchanged.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY DESIRable Rooms for the summer; large, airy and pleasant; full Board; references exchanged.

15TH STREET, NO. 19, HALF A BLOCK EAST OF Union square.—To let, nicely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

19 UNION SQUARE, CONSISTING OF FIVE FLOORS, 23 rooms, to let, separately or together; a splendid location for a first class boarding house; will be rented very low to a responsible party. J. R. TERRY.

20 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and University place.—Suite and single Rooms, with particular attention to thoroughly continental and sumptuous table; price moderate; reference given and asked; none but first class parties need apply.

21 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A private family have two handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

21ST STREET.—A PLEASANT SECOND STORY, HANDsomely furnished; communicating front and back rooms; hot and cold water and bath; one closets, with first class Board; location central. 203 West 21st.

22D STREET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH THE best of Board; terms very reasonable for summer; location and house first class; also Table Boarders. Refer to Mrs. 205 West Twenty-second street.

22 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—DOUBLE AND single Rooms, with or without board; also a suit of elegant Parlors, with private table.

23 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN SIXTH avenue and Macdougal street.—To let, to a French private family, a nice furnished Room; for gentlemen only.

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, without board.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives or parties of gentlemen can find nicely furnished Rooms, with excellent table; also table boarders accommodated.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Sixth Avenue Hotel—Rooms only, without board; breakfast if desired. Call after 5 P. M.

26 THIRD STREET, FEW DOORS EAST OF THE Bowery.—Nicely Furnished Rooms to let, $4 and $7 per week, suitable for one or two persons; modern improvements.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITS OF NEATLY FURnished front Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; table boarders can be accommodated at summer prices.

28 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR PRINCE.—FURnished Rooms to let, singly or together, with gas, bath, and large pantries; single gentleman can be accommodated with or without Board.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SECOND floor to let, with or without Board, in a strictly private family.

30 UNION SQUARE.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, single or in suit, to gentlemen, without board.

30TH STREET, NO. 40, BETWEEN MADISON AND Fourth avenues.—Second story front and back Rooms, connecting, furnished, for gentlemen only; house has all improvements; private family.

33 WEST NINTH STREET.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, having more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Large and small furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a private French family.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SECOND floor front Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with superior first class Board; terms moderate.

36 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH private table, a Suit of three Rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath. Also Rooms for gentlemen, without board. References.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—FAMILIES AND single gentlemen can find handsomely furnished Rooms, with best class Board, at reasonable prices for the summer; very desirable location; references exchanged.

41ST STREET, 123 WEST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, an elegantly furnished Suite of Rooms, second floor, front, on reasonable terms, to a party without children.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Extension Parlor; suitable for doctor, dentist or gentleman and wife; also other Rooms, with Board; summer prices.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house first class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

44 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with first class Board, at reasonable rates for the summer.

45 GREENWICH AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few gentlemen with Rooms and Board. References required.

50 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY AND Fifth avenue.—In a private French family, a very nice and cool Room, on second floor, with meals; table and house first class. References.

50 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family; references exchanged.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Suite of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for family or party of gentlemen; table boarders accommodated at summer prices.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, without board, at reasonable prices, for the summer; house has all modern improvements; family private.

52 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suite of Rooms on second floor, to let, with Board. References exchanged.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Two large Rooms on third and fourth floors, for gentlemen rooming together or gentlemen and their wives. Superior table.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Superior Suite of Rooms on third floor for gentleman and wife or gentleman, with Board.

60 HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board; house pleasantly situated; to respectable parties; references exchanged.

71 IRVING PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, FINE Suite of second story front Rooms, very desirable for summer and at summer prices. References.

71 AMITY STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, two large Rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen; no moving; family private.

73 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. No moving.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fourth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; rates reasonable; location convenient.

109 (NEW NO.) WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETween Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A private family will let, with Board, a few well furnished Rooms, en suite or separately; references exchanged.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A large and handsomely furnished front Room for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Board first class.

114 EAST TENTH STREET TO LET—FURNISHED unfurnished or partly furnished. Apply on the premises, or to N. C. CHURCH, 39 Park row.

119 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms to let to gentlemen in a private house, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

120 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, PLEASANT Rooms, with or without Board, furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

133 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a French family, with private table if desired; also Second Floor, furnished or unfurnished.

135 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, with Board, a Parlor and Bedroom, second story front; handsomely furnished. References exchanged.

136 EAST FORTIETH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—To let, unfurnished, Half or Part of a House, with all the conveniences for housekeeping; a private family. Terms moderate.

139 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE MERCANTILE Library.—Newly furnished rooms can now be secured for the season; transient and table boarders can be accommodated; house first class.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—Elegantly furnished front Rooms on second and third floors to rent to a gentleman and wife, with first-class board; references.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A small family will let, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, some nicely furnished Rooms; references exchanged.

143 FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—Neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, on very reasonable terms, to a family occupying a brown stone house, pleasantly located.

158 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with Breakfast and Dinner and elegantly furnished Rooms; no other boarders will be taken.

160 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY painted and furnished house and first class Board; references required.

163 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FANDsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if preferred.

165 MADISON AVENUE.—ENTIRE HOUSE, NOW vacant; rooms rented on suite, with private table, to first class families; arrangements now ready for summer or autumn.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms for the summer, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

184 CLINTON STREET.—BOARD IN BROOKLYN. One or two gentlemen can find well furnished Rooms, with good Board, in a private French family. Dinner at 6½.

200 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

211 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A First Class house, good neighborhood, one floor, consisting of five, or, if desired, seven, rooms; references required.

218 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let to one or two gentlemen, without board or with breakfast, a handsomely furnished front Room; house first class.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let one or two pleasant Rooms, containing hot and cold water, with good board, on very moderate terms.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A LARGE second story front Room, with Board, furnished or unfurnished; good and convenient location.

223 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET—A large front Room nicely furnished, without board; also a back Room will be let separately or together, house has all modern improvements.

223 EAST 21ST STREET.—A LARGE AND SMALL Room to let, with or without Board, in a private family. Terms moderate.

224 FIFTH STREET, NEAR BOWERY AND Broadway.—A nicely furnished Room for one or two persons. Breakfast if required. Terms moderate. Inquire for three days.

226 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, IN a small private family, two Bedrooms, with or without breakfast; location central; all modern improvements.

249 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A FURnished Parlor and Bedroom, without board, to two gentlemen, $7 per month, second floor, front; all modern improvements. References.

249 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway and St. Cloud Hotel.—Large nice Rooms and Board with a genteel private family. No other boarders.

250 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A LARGE Room and Pantry, unfurnished or partially furnished, to let, with Board. Price reasonable.

252 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large Room, fourth floor, to gentlemen only; terms moderate; reference required.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Back Parlor and Room on third floor to let, with good table; private family; terms moderate to permanent parties.

280 EAST TENTH STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE and nicely furnished Bed Bedroom, on the second floor, front. Terms to one gentleman, $3 or two $5 per week.

305 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished front Room to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Family private.

305 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A NICE LARGE furnished front Room and Bedroom to let on second floor; also one on third floor, with good Board.

305 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. References exchanged.

321 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Suite of Rooms, large and small, handsomely furnished; every improvement; suitable for gentleman and wives or single gentlemen; house first class, brown stone; location excellent; same as private family. References exchanged.

353 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TWO GENtlemen can have good Board, with pleasant Rooms; single rooms; also day boarder. Terms reasonable.

394 GROVE STREET, JERSEY CITY, ONE BLOCK from Paverna avenue, near Chambers street ferry.—Second floor Front Room and alcove, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; location first class; table good; house new, and all modern conveniences; bath room free; no game nor other boarders; terms reasonable. Apply to M. WILSON.

444 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—GOOD BOARD and lodging Rooms; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and location first class.

605 HUDSON, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, in a pleasant private house, neatly furnished Rooms, for gentlemen; terms very reasonable; convenient to cars.

651 BROADWAY, NEAR FLETCHER STREET.—To let, to a gentleman, a room newly furnished Hall Bedroom; rent $5 per week. Apply on third floor.

863 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE, near Seventeenth street.—Furnished Rooms on first, second floor, without board; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING 68 WEST FORTYninth street would let, with Board, their Second Floor, elegantly furnished, to a desirable family seeking a pleasant home.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR HOUSE, would let, with Board, together or separately, a Second Floor; rooms newly furnished; house new. 46 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A SMALL FAMILY, TAKING FEW BOARDERS, can accommodate one or two more with a pleasant Room and a comfortable social home, at 151 East Twenty-seventh street; price moderate.

A FRENCH LADY, LIVING ALONE, WISHES TO LET Parlor Floor, en suite or sharp, to gentleman and wife; board for lady; modern improvements; reasonable terms; good location, near Sixth avenue. 140 West Sixteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FURNISHED Room to one or two single gentlemen, without board; the comforts of home guaranteed; terms $2 50 per week. N. B.—Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at 179 Bowery.

A LADY WILL LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, two or three Rooms to single gentlemen, without board; house delightfully situated in vicinity of Madison square. Address C. M., box 183 Herald office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Board and pleasant Rooms in a private house opposite Central Park; it is country air entirely. Eighth avenue, next to the corner of 59th street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW SINGLE persons can be accommodated with pleasant Single Rooms or in suit, with bath and gas; no objection to children; rooms furnished or unfurnished; with or without board. 281 Hudson street.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, with Board, in a private family, within three minutes' walk of east or railroad. Inquire at 247 125th street.

CHOICE OF COOL, HANDSOME ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with good Board, for two gentlemen; location near Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue; references; terms $20 per week. Address B. C. D., Herald office.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH ENTIRE SECOND Floor, singly or en suite, may be had by permanent parties, at reasonable prices. Best references exchanged. Apply at 19 East Seventeenth street.

GERMAN FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN OF RESpectability can obtain first class Rooms and table at a most elegant country seat in New Jersey, 45 minutes from city. Address FORSTER, Newark Post office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Rooms and Board, from $5 to $8 per week, at 49 St. Mark's place.

LADIES WANTING A QUIET HOME, WITH BOARD, can have the same with a widow lady. Address box 107 Herald office, for two days.

ONE SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS AT WORTH House, 202 Fifth avenue; private table and attendance.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FOR GENtlemen, in a private family. Moderate terms. No. 2 West Thirteenth street, first house from Fifth avenue. References.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN unfurnished Rooms in a private house, with or without Breakfast, in the immediate vicinity of St. Cloud Hotel. Address THOMAS, Herald office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, WITH immediate possession, elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, in Madison avenue, on Murray Hill. Address A., box 190 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LARGE HALL ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—I will pay from $6 to $7 per week. Best reference given. Address P. C. ARMIJO, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES BOARD IN THE CITY, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets. Address, with terms, G. A. D., Herald office.

ANY PARTY DESIROUS OF LETTING FOUR OR FIVE furnished Rooms, with Board, at reasonable rates, will do well by addressing DECKER & CO., No. 7 Beekman street, room 13.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where they could enjoy the comforts of a home; first class reference given if desired. Address, stating terms, location, &c., EXCELSIOR, 16 Chambers street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND son aged seven years, comfortable family Board, where there are few or no other boarders; unfurnished apartments; terms not to exceed $35 per month. Address SURE PAY, Box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, having gas and hot and cold water, without board; first class location required. Address, with particulars and price, box 2,044 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PLEASantly furnished Rooms, in a first class location, in a small and strictly private family, where there are no boarders, with private and excellent table. Terms must be reasonable. Parties need not answer who cannot fully comply with the above conditions. Address HOFFMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR one and furnished Room for two reasonable terms, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, city. Address GOVERNESS, 870 Sixth avenue, stating terms.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

100 RENSEN STREET.—SPLENDID ROOMS ON Brooklyn Heights, with or without Breakfast; young gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

119 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Splendid corner Room on second floor; location superior for summer; table first class; terms moderate; reference required.

203 ROSS STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen with furnished Rooms; six minutes from South Seventh street ferry.

ANY LADY WHO WOULD LIKE A RETIRED HOME during confinement can have a mother's care with a widow. Please address J. W. PAGE, Box 245 Post office, Williamsburg.

A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS IN NINETEENTH ward, Brooklyn, E. D., ten minutes' walk from South Seventh street ferry; new brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, either for gentlemen or family, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Address for three days ROSE, Herald office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR PROSPECT PARK, IN a new first class brown stone house.—One or two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with second and third story front Rooms, handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; private family; terms moderate. Address BROWN STONE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

CLINTON AVENUE.—FRONT ROOM, ON SECOND floor; everything first class, for a gentleman and wife desiring home accommodations in a private family; terms reasonable. Address AMERICAN, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

GREENPOINT BOARDING.—FIFTH OR ECKFORD street, near Van Avenue.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have Board in an American family.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN). Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, 200 elegantly furnished Rooms. Family restaurant, the best and cheapest in the city. Liberal arrangements for the summer season.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street.—(European plan.) 200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

ST. HONORE, NO. 72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen. German, Spanish and French spoken.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house), on European plan; rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, Staten Island, now open. Thirty minutes from Cortlandt street, three blocks from landing; fronts the bay; all city comforts.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A BEAUTIFUL FARM, large house, &c., 1½ hours' ride from the city, will accommodate a family with Board for the summer. Address HAPPY HOME, Herald office.

BETWEEN INWOOD AND GLENWOOD—A GENTLEman and wife desire Board. State terms and references. Address X. Y., box 2,295 Post office, New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A PLEASANT HOUSE on a large farm in Westchester county, near Croton Lake; location healthy; no mosquitoes; can accommodate from 15 to 20; adults preferred. Address BOARD, Sing Sing.

BOARD WANTED—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR a gentleman of two gentlemen. Address, with full particulars, J. O. P., Box 5,675 Post office.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J. A PARTY OF eight or ten can be accommodated with Board, in a private family, within three minutes' walk of the depot; house and table first class. Address Mrs. G. L. B., box 340 Morristown, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR A GENtleman, wife and child, in a private family. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box 4,209 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILIES. ADdress the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 737 Broadway, N. Y.—Families in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities promptly directed.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN a private family, at Morristown; good accommodations. Address LEROY, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF ONE lady, two boys, respectively four and two years of age, a baby and nurse, in a farm house or private family on the Hudson river, not more than 4 miles from the city; the place must be of easy access from New York by boat; good cooking; a healthy location and airy rooms preferred to high style. Address, stating terms, &c., G. P. P., Post office box 2,861, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, summer and winter; delightful situation, 45 miles from New York by Erie Railroad. Music lessons given at the house; five minutes' walk from depot. Address box 145 Monroe, Orange county, N. Y.

FAMILIES WISHING BOARD FOR THE SUMMER months can find excellent accommodation in the large farm house of P. M. Goetchius, Catskill, one mile from steamboat landing; the mountain view, fine grove, pleasant walks, drives, &c. Address P. M. GOETCHIUS.

PARTIES WILL FIND GOOD BOARD AT A PLEASantly situated farm house, with fruited and shaded, near Railway; terms moderate. Address A. R., Post office, Railway, N. J.

PARTIES WISHING A PLEASANT, HEALTHY, QUIET location, with home comforts, in large farmhouse on bank of river, with fine view of the Sound, 2½ hours from city by New Haven Railroad and near depot, can see photograph and proprietor at store 384 Hudson street, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 this day.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE SEA shore, for gentleman and wife; not more than one hour from the city. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, SEA SHORE, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD ON SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD, L. I., for small family; two Rooms required; farm house preferred. Address J. E. S., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Magnificent house; splendid grounds; mountain air; beautiful scenery; fine drives; fruit, vegetables and pure milk. New or good. Board reasonable. A. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

BEACON HOUSE.—AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR six families; reduce rates and good Board. C. B. PUGSLEY, Fishkill, on Hudson, N. Y.

BAY VIEW HOUSE and St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, L. I., a favorite summer resort, will open May 1 to permanent and transient boarders; 23 trains, 20 minutes' ride, fare 16c., and two steamers daily; 16 acres beautiful grove, delightful grounds, pleasant views; fine bathing, boating and fishing; 6 miles' drive to Hunter's Point, over the best road in the State; good stabling for horses. Terms moderate. Apply by mail.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL. In compliance with the wishes of many families the hotel will open this season on the 16th of May. Terms reasonable and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—HAVING SECURED A FINE MANsion, situated in the most fashionable quarter, adjacent to the leading hotels and near the shore, I am prepared to make arrangements with families for the season; handsomely furnished; gas throughout; fine grounds, ice houses and stables; splendid view; rooms all large. Mrs. S. HART, 434 Fifth avenue.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, New Rochelle. Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the city, will open the above house on the 1st of June, or earlier, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, 1,242 Broadway.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL—ON THE PASSAIC river, N. J., is now open; delightful location, excellent boating, fishing, bathing and fine drives. Terms moderate for the season or year. KNAPP & McPHERSON, Proprietors.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort, with cottages attached, and its spacious grounds, is now open for the season. DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—High and healthy location; mountain air; splendid view, drives, &c.; 1½ hour from Liberty street. Address J. WOOD, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, for a circular.

WINTER PRICES TO JUNE 1.—FAVORABLE ARrangements for the season. No locality or hotel in the vicinity of New York presents equal attractions; furniture new; steam heating; coal gas; sixty minutes from city, six from Montrose station; commutation for six months 20 cents per day. Mountain House, South Orange. C. HITZELBERGER.

FINANCIAL.

A.—NEW YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE. First Mortgage 20 year seven per cent Gold Bonds of the MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY CO., Principal and interest payable at the Union Trust Company. COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, viz., January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1. Investors can ascertain by personal inspection of the road the security offered by these bonds, returning to the city the same day. JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street, New York.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO LOAN in New York and New Jersey. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD New York and Brooklyn property; first and second mortgages bought. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A.—WANTED—$35,000 TO $50,00 ON A VALUABLE farm of 60 acres in New Jersey, 50 minutes from New York; liberal discount. Address MOMUS, Herald office.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON UNIMPROVED AND SECOND Mortgages on improved New York and Brooklyn Property purchased at lowest rates. Also direct loans made. W. W. GORDON, 124 Nassau street.

G. L. WILLARD & CO., 34½ PINE STREET, WILL purchase First and Second Mortgages in New York or Brooklyn, or negotiate loans on same. Principals only need apply.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILroad Company. ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 16, 1870. The Coupons on the first mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid in gold on presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, free of government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company. TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870. The coupons of the seven per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 71 Broadway, New York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870. The coupons of the seven per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of I. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders, at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 58 Old Broad street, London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 71 Broadway, New York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS IN GOLD COIN ARE payable January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 on the First Mortgage, 20 year 7 per cent Gold Bonds of the MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY, a security equal to any in this State, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street, New York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MILLINERY AND WHITE Goods, Jewelry, Watches or Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps or Teas—$2,000 Mortgages (running three years, seven per cent) on Farms in Michigan; title perfect. Call for this week at room 31 Freeze's Hotel, 17 and 19 Park row, New York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW YORK, May 2, 1870. During the month of May, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds as follows:— BIDS FOR GOLD. WEDNESDAY, May 4—One Million (Sinking Fund). WEDNESDAY, May 11—One Million (Special). WEDNESDAY, May 18—One Million (Sinking Fund). WEDNESDAY, May 25—One Million (Special). OFFERS OF BONDS. THURSDAY, May 5—Two Millions (Special). THURSDAY, May 12—One Million (Sinking Fund). THURSDAY, May 19—Two Millions (Special). THURSDAY, May 26—One Million (Sinking Fund). They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for. Further particulars can be had at this office. CHAS. J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer U. S. N. B.—There will hereafter be no regular weekly advertisements from this office. This notice will be the only one given during the month, unless some change is to be announced. C. J. F.

$2,000 OR $5,000 WANTED ON CITY PROPERTY for one year, first mortgage. Address STEWART JAMES, box 148 Herald office.

$4,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; also large amounts. Mortgages cashed. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY property, for a number of years. P. FRARAU, No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE, $14,000 on New York city and any reasonable amount to loan awaiting applicants. RUFUS K. MCHARG, 162 Broadway.

$10,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, TO PUSH machinery business already established; good security given. Address S. T. H., Herald office.

$225,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN—ON BOND and mortgage; no bonus wanted; sums of $5,000 and $10,000 preferred; money quickly advanced; good assignments unobjectionable. GEORGE B. WALTON, 61 Cedar street.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn Property; Second and Leasehold Mortgages wanted. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and Brooklyn real estate; no bonus required. C. F. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and State of New Jersey. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 629 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT THE ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 95 NASSAU STREET, room No. 2, the highest prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or liberal advances made on the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT 1270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. OLIVER.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILV

WASHINGTON.

House Bill Pensioning Mrs. Lincoln.

Another National Holiday Established.

THE WASHBURN-LOPEZ INVESTIGATION.

Minister Washburn Sustained---Resolutions Censuring Admiral Davis.

Decline of Spanish Authority in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

The Washburn-Paraguayan Investigation—The Resolutions to Be Reported.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will probably make a report to the House to-morrow of the Paraguay-Lopez-Washburn investigation. As already stated in these despatches, the committee is by no means unanimous as to the character of the report to be made. While there may not be two reports it is thought there will be two sets of resolutions. The majority of the committee will report six resolutions for the action of the House. The first will condemn Admiral Godon for not conveying Minister Washburn promptly to the country to which he was duly accredited as Minister of the United States. The second will declare that Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were properly connected with the United States Legation as part of the suite of Minister Washburn, and that as such they were entitled to the protection of the flag of the United States. The third will declare that the arrest and imprisonment of Bliss and Masterman by President Lopez was a gross violation of the law of nations and an insult to the United States. The fourth will censure Admiral Davis for receiving Bliss and Masterman from Lopez as prisoners, and for detaining them as prisoners on board the United States steamer Wasp; the fifth approves the action of the President of the United States in withdrawing General McMahon as United States Minister from Paraguay, but it does not censure the official conduct of General McMahon; the sixth declares it to be the duty of the officers of the United States navy to co-operate with and to aid the diplomatic representative of the government in carrying out all orders and laws when they do not conflict with the regular orders of the Navy Department. It is understood that none of these resolutions received the unanimous vote of the committee. Messrs. Swann and Willard dissented from them entirely and will probably embody their views in separate resolutions.

Decline of Spanish Power in Cuba—Feud Between the Regulars and Volunteers.

It would appear that the only foundation for the story that a coalition between the volunteers of Cuba and the patriot army has occurred is to be found in the reported unpleasantness between Captain General De Rodas and Count Valmaseda. When De Rodas took the field in the district where Valmaseda commanded a question arose as to the seniority of the rank. De Rodas and Valmaseda are both lieutenant generals in the Spanish army. But Valmaseda's commission is the older of the two. According to the rules of the Spanish army this seniority of date would not permit Valmaseda to act under De Rodas as a military officer, and it is said that this circumstance led him to withdraw or resign, or refuse to obey. Whatever the precise fact may be, it is believed here that there has been no personal difficulty in the case, and that there is no truth whatever in the report that the volunteers and Cubans have a private understanding or concert of action. But that the volunteers will in the end prove to be the real conquerors of the Spaniards in Cuba is not doubted in official circles here. This, it is believed, will be done without the co-operation of the patriot army. Our government has information tending to show that the purely Spanish influence is waning in Cuba and that the volunteers are gaining a strength and power which must specially result in a crisis disastrous to Spanish rule. Letters from American agents in Cuba represent that all the Cuban and Spanish leaders, with the exception of De Rodas himself, are incompetent, and that they will never, as at present managed or guided, accomplish anything.

The government has, up to this morning, received no official despatches in the least degree confirming or strengthening the report that volunteers have seized Morro Castle, as recently reported.

Return of General Jordan from Cuba.

A prominent friend of Cuban independence says the reason why General Jordan left the Cuban army is that he had engaged in that service for only one year, which time has expired; but he is now on his way to this country, accompanied by two secretaries, as an accredited agent of the insurgents.

The Seizure of the Aspinwall—A Big Bill for Damages.

The owners of the American steamer Aspinwall, which was seized by the Spaniards and afterward released on demand by Secretary Fish, have made a very big claim for damages. They want a good round sum for the act of seizure, and $300 per day likewise for detention, and expect they will get it all. It is said here, however, that they have little chance of realizing their blissful expectations. Information at the State Department leads to the conclusion that the entire value of the vessel is not more than about $10,000, and that the real damage sustained by the owners is infinitely less than that claimed.

A Strange Face in the House—An Independent Democratic Vote.

Hon. John Morrissey, the so long invisible member of Congress from your city, dropped down upon us once more this morning and gladdened the eyes of his brother representatives on both sides of the House. John looked fresh and happy, notwithstanding recent hard whacks from Tammany, and made his appearance in his long abandoned and vacant seat arrayed in fine broadcloth and immaculate linen. He was welcomed by republicans as well as democrats, and signalized his re-*entrée* by a piece of independent unpartisan voting. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, had introduced a resolution to pay Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the martyred President, $3,000 a year as a pension, on the regular roll, and though some republican members, under the lead of objector Benjamin, opposed the thing, John Morrissey, democrat though he be, unhesitatingly gave his vote in favor of relief for the widow of Old Abe Lincoln. The resolution passed by a handsome majority, three or four other democrats having independence enough to vote for it. It is thought there will be no difficulty about obtaining the passage of the resolution in the Senate.

Payment of Soldiers' Bounties.

The Supreme Court decided some time ago that soldiers who enlisted under the call of the President for troops on the 4th of May, 1861, are entitled to $100 bounty. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that soldiers who enlisted under the call of July 22, 1861, are not entitled to the benefit of this decision. In order to settle the matter and to give the soldiers who enlisted in July the same chance as those who enlisted in May Mr. Hamilton Ward, of New York, introduced a joint resolution to-day which provides that the soldiers who enlisted under the call of the President of July 22, 1861, for troops, shall be entitled to the bounty of $100 whenever they would have become entitled to the same had they enlisted under the call of May 4, 1861.

In order to meet a difficulty which has arisen about paying bounties to soldiers who were not regularly mustered out by the expiration of their term of enlistment, but who were discharged by order of the War Department, Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution which provides that an act of Congress entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1869, shall be so construed as to embrace those soldiers whose discharges shall show that they were discharged by order of the War Department.

Stirring Up the Administration on the Subject of the Alabama Claims.

Mr. Harvey C. Calkin, of New York, made an effort to-day to get a resolution through the House instructing the President to demand a settlement of the Alabama claims from Great Britain, in order that the money due honest claimants who suffered from the depredations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama might be paid. Mr. Calkin demanded the previous question upon the passage of the resolution, and was sustained by forty-seven members of the House. Of course there was a majority against it, and on motion of General Banks it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The vote to-day is regarded as significant, showing that Congress is disposed to leave the management of this question to the Executive, without interference.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Committee on Indian Affairs met again to-day. General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was before them. The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed and finished. Although the House made many material reductions in the amounts the Senate Committee has, in a majority of cases, restored the appropriations to the sum fixed in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Telegraph Cables Between California and Asia.

The bill lately presented in the House of Representatives for an ocean cable between New York and Holland, under a concession granted by the King of Holland, October, 1869, provides that it shall be continued from New York by wires over the continent of America, and by cable from the Pacific coast to China and Japan; $10,000,000 seven per cent bonds to be issued for wires and cables from Europe to the Pacific coast; $10,000,000 for cables from the Pacific coast to Asia; the bonds secured on the wires, cables and property of the company; the government to use the wires and cables of the company one hour each day without charge, and two additional hours, if needed, at half the tariff rates. The bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company and to facilitate telegraph communication between America and Asia meets with much favor. No opposition has yet been expressed against it. Week after next Mr. Cyrus W. Field will return to Washington to give information on the subject before several of the committees.

Annulling Territorial Laws—The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Senate to-day passed the bill annulling the Territorial laws of Wyoming under which the present court of that Territory assumes jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad in the suit of James W. Davis for ties furnished the road. This action was in consequence of the information just received from Cheyenne that Judge Howe proposes to order a receiver unless the company pay the sum demanded or deposit in court $500,000 as security for any judgment that Davis may recover. The company refuse to make the deposit, claiming that they do not owe Davis, and even if they did no such proceeding could be legal until a judgment be first obtained in the usual form; and they have given orders to their superintendent to stop the running of the road if the Court shall undertake to put a receiver in possession.

Number and Tonnage of United States Merchant Vessels.

The monthly report (No. 7) of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains, besides other valuable and interesting matter, a statement showing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage belonging to each of the several States on the 30th of June, 1869. The total number of vessels was 26,393, with a tonnage of 3,741,319, of which 7,175 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,319,956, belonged to New York; to Massachusetts 2,870, with 471,642 tons; to Maine 2,944 vessels, with 443,777 tons; to Pennsylvania 2,052 vessels, with 265,685 tons; to Ohio 1,124 vessels, with 146,036 tons; to Illinois 827 vessels, with 124,694 tons, and to Michigan 739 vessels, with 108,983 tons. The number of vessels temporarily registered was 1,033, with a tonnage of 401,046, making a grand total of 27,425 vessels and 4,145,365 tons.

Expediting Business in the Senate.

The Senate still continues at work upon the calendar under the rule adopted about ten days since. The progress in the transaction of business, as a consequence, is marvellous. How long the Senate will be able to restrain itself in this unparalleled manner is a question, but it is supposed that the country is to be favored with no more oratorical efforts this session. There are a variety of themes which we may now hear from at any time, as the recuperative powers of the Senate are extraordinary. When we do come to another blow it will be more than a squall. The abolition of the franking privilege is the first of the special orders.

Resolution of the Nebraska Legislature in Favor of the Postal Telegraph.

In the House to-day Representative Taffe, of Nebraska, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of that State relative to the postal telegraph system. It recites that

Whereas a bill has been introduced in the Congress of the United States providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph; and whereas, in the judgment of this Legislature, such a measure would subserve the interests of the people by promoting and fostering a system of cheap communication between every portion of the Union,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby instructed to employ their votes and influence in favor of the bill for such a system of postal telegraph.

Amnesty.

It has been ascertained that not less than 300,000 amnesty oaths were taken under the proclamations respectively of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. They are of record in the State Department.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions of the Convention at Washington—A Higher Standard of Medical Education Needed—Meeting of the American Medical Association.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

The National Convention of Medical Colleges has passed the preamble and resolutions offered by Professor Logan setting forth that—

As this Convention has failed to secure the assent of a majority of the regular medical colleges of the United States to the system of improvement in medical education recommended at its last session, and as it is the opinion of this Convention that the best means of gradual improvement in medical education that can be inaugurated in the medical colleges of this country will be found in the associated action of such colleges as will unite for that purpose; resolved,

First—That a committee of nine be appointed, whose duty it shall be to communicate with the faculties of all the regular medical colleges in the United States, with the view to ascertain how many and which may be willing to become members of an association of medical colleges, having for its prime object the improvement of the medical education.

Second—That the chairman of said committee be instructed, as soon as he shall have received affirmative replies from the regular colleges, to inform such faculty so consenting of the fact, and to request that each faculty elect one or more delegates to convene on the Friday before the day appointed for the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1871, and at the place of meeting chosen by that body said delegates to be fully authorized to pledge their respective faculties to whatever definite plans of improvement in medical education may be adopted by the body in convention.

Third—It is hereby recommended that said delegates organize themselves in behalf of their respective institutions into a permanent association of medical colleges for the above mentioned object, and with the view of co-operating with the American Medical Association and the profession at large to accomplish so desirable an end.

Fourth—That Prof. N. S. Davis, the chairman of the committee appointed by this body at its last session to communicate with the medical colleges on the same subject, be made chairman of this committee, and that the committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in its ranks.

The Chair appointed the following as the committee:—

Prof. S. N. Davis, of Illinois; Samuel Logan, New Orleans; A. O. Hammer, St. Louis; J. Garvin, Louisville; S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; G. C. Blackman, Cincinnati; G. C. Shattuck, Boston; A. G. Pool, New York.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The annual session of the American Medical Association will commence at Lincoln Hall, in this city, to-morrow. The delegates number over 300, and comprise the most eminent medical men in the United States. After organizing the work of the several departments will be apportioned. At eight o'clock P. M. the association will pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant.

The American Medical Association—No Affiliation with Colored Physicians.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

The Committee on Credentials of the American Medical Association of the United States, which assembles here to-morrow, refused at a preliminary meeting to-night to receive the credentials of the delegates from the National Medical Society, a new organization of the District of Columbia; also those from the Howard University Medical Department, and from three hospitals and the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Georgetown College. The reason assigned is their consultation with colored physicians, notwithstanding they have been regularly graded. All the white physicians, as well as three colored, in these organizations are thus ruled out. They number in the aggregate about twenty-five. The rejected delegates, to whom reference is above made, together with a number of those from the Northern States to the American Medical Association, held a meeting to-night and expressed their indignation at the course of the Committee on Credentials.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the following subjects, the further consideration of which was, upon his motion, indefinitely postponed:—A petition from retired army officers praying to be allowed full salaries; memorial of the Universal Peace Society against any increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy; joint resolution for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas; also petitions for the abolition of the Military Academy. He also reported favorably to the House the joint resolution for the pay of one year's salary for the benefit of the family of the late General John A. Rawlins. Placed on the calendar.

The Committees on Claims and Pensions reported adversely to numerous applications for relief.

Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Kan., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends for certain lands in the Shawnee Reservation. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of amending the patent laws so that the free use of every patent hereafter issued shall be retained for the use of the United States in all the departments.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution to pay O. B. Hart, claiming a seat in the Senate from Florida, mileage and the usual compensation of a Senator from the presentation of his credentials until the decision of the case. Referred.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill amending the law establishing the Court of Claims. He said the act creating the court as amended required claimants to prove their loyalty in all cases, whether arising before, during or since the rebellion. His bill would enable parties having claims against the United States, but not in any way connected with the rebellion, to go into court without such proof.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. POOL, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and to secure and protect the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizens in a State, and to furnish the means of the vindication. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POOL's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for persons to combine or conspire together to violate, hinder or impede any of the rights meant to be secured by the fourteenth amendment, or either directly or indirectly to coerce, intimidate, treat with violence, refuse to employ, discharge from employment or otherwise injure or oppress any citizen of the United States, with intent to deter or restrain him from the exercises of such rights, or because of his having exercised the same. Such offences shall be punishable by the United States Circuit Courts by a fine not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Finally, the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the foregoing provisions and to cause to be disbanded and dispersed all combinations of persons conspiring to violate any of them.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar, the regular order of business until finished, was then proceeded with.

The bill to repeal certain acts of Territorial legislation in Wyoming was amended and passed.

The bill to make up deficiencies in land grants to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, to California, to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

The bill granting lands and right of way in Missouri and Arkansas to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line along or near the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, from the Mississippi to the Arkansas rivers, was passed.

Mr. FLANAGAN, (rep.) of Texas, called up the House bill extending for thirty days the time within which persons elected to office in Texas may take the oath of office prescribed in the act admitting Texas to representation.

The bill was passed, but was subsequently taken up and amended in some particulars and again passed.

The bill to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior, extending to them the State system of credits, was passed.

The bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the United States vessel-of-war Oneida, giving them twelve months' pay, was amended, on motion of Mr. CRAGIN, to authorize commissions and the corresponding increase of pay to officers who by their absence were not examined with their classes, but had since been confirmed by the Senate, in several cases the confirmation being after their death.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., remarked that similar bills had been passed in the cases of the Cumberland and the Congress. The bill was passed.

CLAIMS OF PERUVIAN CITIZENS.

The bill authorizing the payment of the amount awarded to Esteban G. Monton, a citizen of Peru, under the claims of the convention between the United States and Peru, of December 4, 1868, coming up, Mr. SUMNER advocated the payment of the claim as a means of securing payment of the American claims against the Peruvian government.

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of Vt., said he believed the claim to be an unadulterated fraud, that it would not bear investigation, and that the claimant had already been paid four times over.

Discussion arising the bill went over under the rule.

At ten minutes to five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By WARD, (rep.) of N. Y.—In relation to bounties and additional bounties.

By Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y.—To incorporate the Loan and Trust Company of the United States.

By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—To remove all legal and political disabilities.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—To authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by United States judges to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen in the [illegible]

By Mr. STONE, (dem.) of Md.—To regulate appeals or writs of error from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La.—To extend the provisions of the act of the 27th of July, 1868, allowing the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—To authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomatic service from foreign governments.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.) of Ohio—Reciting that the government has had to pay $4,687,590 interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad Companies, which those companies should have paid, and that the government has also paid those companies $1,994,074 for transportation of troops and freight, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain hereafter all moneys that may be due by the government to such companies as indemnity for the interest on the railroad bonds paid by the government.

By Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio—To repeal the proviso of the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868, which limits applications for pensions to a period of five years from the origin of the cause for pension.

By Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) Cal.—To relinquish interest of the United States in certain lands to San Francisco, also for relief of J. Ross Browne, late Commissioner to China.

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem) of Cal.—Declaring the intention of Congress in making grants of land, and in allowing entry of rejected Mexican land grants; also to incorporate the Pacific Cable Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between California and China.

By Mr. WILKINSON (rep.) of Minn.—To incorporate the Washington Transatlantic Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

By Mr. TAYE, (rep.) of Neb.—A joint resolution of the Nebraska Legislature in reference to postal telegraph.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, on the pension roll, and to allow and pay her a pension at the rate of $3,000 per annum from and after the passage of the act. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed—yeas 72; nays 51.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. MOBELL, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution for the payment to J. H. Sypher of one year's compensation as a Representative, in full of all expenses in prosecuting his right to a seat in the House.

The House refused to second the previous question—55 to 67, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of N. J., offered a similar resolution to pay $4,000 to Frank Morey, for expenses in contesting the election in the Fifth Congressional district of Louisiana. Same reference.

By Mr. BIRD, (dem.) of N. J.—Requesting the President to intercede with the British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of John Gallagher, of New Jersey, captured with the Fenians and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

By Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y.—Declaring it to be the sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation should be made by the government of Great Britain for the destruction of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States by the piratical steamer Alabama and other steamers of like character, and requesting the President to press the Alabama claims to an immediate settlement, so that citizens may be promptly remunerated for their losses and the national honor maintained.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 40 to 75, and, on motion of Mr. BANKS, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution declaring that as the 30th of May was the day appointed and accustomed to be used for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who died in war in defence of the Union against rebellion, a public holiday be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without a division.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into the service under the President's proclamation of the 3d of May, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The pending paragraph was that as to the telegraph cables. It was amended so as to read:—On all insulated telegraphic or electric cables for submarine purposes, and on all telegraphic wire, forty per cent *ad valorem*.

The next paragraph was that taxing hair pins made from wire fifty per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce the duty to the present rate, thirty-five per cent. Rejected.

Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., moved to insert the following:—On machine card clothing and hand cards, whether of iron, steel or brass wire stuck in leather, cloth, rubber or paper, or however manufactured, fifty per cent *ad valorem*.

After explanation and discussion the question was taken by tellers, but a quorum not voting, the Chairman caused the roll to be called and reported the names of the absentees to the House; 158 members answered to their names. The count was again taken and the amendment was agreed to by 84 to 57.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended so as to read "on iron, of any size or description not otherwise provided for, one cent per pound," &c.

The next paragraph, referring to chains, was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, struck out.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended so as to read, "on wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts or rivets, wholly or partially finished, of all description, punched or unpunched, two and a half cents per pound."

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert an additional paragraph, as follows:—"On wrought iron hinges, weighing not less than two pounds to the dozen pairs, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*, in addition to the present duty." Agreed to.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of three cents per pound on wrought iron, welded pipes, tubes and flues of all descriptions.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to reduce the duty to two and a half cents per pound, and argued that that duty over sixty-seven dollars a ton was certainly sufficient protection for the four establishments engaged in this manufacture. In reply to a question by Mr. Eldridge, he said that it would be an *ad valorem* duty of from 97 to 115 per cent—an enormous duty to be imposed on water pipes and gas pipes.

The amendment was rejected.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of two and a half cents per pound on tinned iron, known as tin plates, and on iron or tin plates galvanized, &c.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the paragraph by making it read, "on iron or tin plates galvanized, or on iron coated with zinc, or any other metal 2½ cents per pound."

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to strike out the paragraph. Adopted.

The next paragraph, taxing horse and mule shoes two cents per pound, was, on motion of Mr. Cox, stricken out.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty on all screws of iron not otherwise provided for, and on screws of any other metal than iron of forty per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., moved to reduce it to twenty per cent. Rejected—46 to 70.

Mr. ROGERS moved to make it thirty per cent. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to make it thirty-five per cent. Agreed to—85 to 53.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to strike out the words "not otherwise provided for," so as to place all iron screws on the same basis. Rejected—52 to 64.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on iron screws as under the present law.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the next paragraph as to vessels of cast iron and irons, &c.

Mr. GRISWOLD (dem.) of N. Y., argued that striking out the paragraph would not give the relief required, as the present duty was prohibitory.

Without disposing of the motion the committee rose, having progressed as far as page eighteen of the bill, which contains fifty pages.

The House then, at half-past five, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Speeches and Resolutions of Condolence and Appointment of a Committee to Receive Subscriptions.

The call for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at one P. M. yesterday to take some action relative to the late Richmond disaster did not meet with a very hearty response in numbers, but the action taken was prompt, and measures were set on foot to raise pecuniary aid for the widows and children of the victims, which are very sure to elicit generous subscriptions not only from all the members of the Chamber, but from our citizens generally, whose co-operative assistance in the matter it was resolved to solicit.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE took the chair, in the absence of the President, and, calling the meeting to order, explained its object in a brief and sympathetic speech, most fitting to the occasion. Such a disaster, attended with such fatal and melancholy results, could not fail to excite the warmest sympathies of the people, and these sympathies would speedily find expression in tangible assistance to its surviving sufferers. It was his pleasure as a delegate of the Chamber to attend the recent meeting of the Board of Trade in Richmond, where they were treated with the most marked courtesy and unbounded liberality. The sessions of the Board were held in the same building, and the nature and extent of the disaster were all the more vividly presented to him. He hoped that their liberality and that of the public would not only be commensurate with the liberality of the people of Richmond, but such as the present painful calamity plainly required at their hands.

Mr. A. A. LOW offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber have read with the most painful emotion such details as have been published of the recent calamity in the city of Richmond—a calamity which has desolated the hearts and homes of hundreds of people and covered the whole community with the garments of mourning; and that this event offers a fitting occasion for this Chamber, and for our fellow citizens generally, to manifest, by word and by deed, their sympathy for the bereaved and afflicted.

Resolved, That the death of more than sixty men of mature years and the disabling of two hundred others, by the falling in of the Capitol at Richmond, will not only bring sorrow and suffering to the widows and children of the deceased and the families of those who are, temporarily deprived of their natural protectors, but will necessarily reduce a large number of persons to a condition of want and dependence; and feeling how seriously this pressure must fall upon a community that has had so much to endure in years past, this Chamber would express the hope that the call for aid which comes to them will be cheerfully and generously answered.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, and that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the Mayor of Richmond.

Succeeding the reading of the resolutions Mr. Low moved their adoption in a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. S. B. Chittenden, who seconded the motion in a speech warmly eulogistic of the people of Richmond, and setting forth the terrible results of the late disaster, and how strongly it appealed to their sympathy and aid.

After a brief speech from General Wetmore the resolutions were adopted and the following gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions:—William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, C. H. Marshall, J. S. T. Stranahan, H. W. Tappen, H. B. Claflin, E. S. Jaffray, S. H. Lathrop, F. A. Conkling, J. J. Cisco, George P. Ward, M. O. Roberts and Henry Clews.

On motion the name of the chairman was added to the committee, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

Appeal for Aid for the Richmond Sufferers.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am certain that if the generous-hearted people of New York appreciated the full extent of suffering consequent upon the terrible calamity at Richmond, Va., they would contribute liberally to alleviate it. Nearly 200 men were killed and disabled by this horrid accident, a majority of them poor men, with families dependent upon them for support. The community, not yet recovered from the ruin and devastation of war, is poorly prepared to minister to so much want, suddenly and unexpectedly created. A city of 60,000 persons is shrouded in mourning. Political differences have sunk to nothingness before this awful dispensation, and, without distinction of party, all classes are laboring to help the unfortunate victims and their [illegible]

I appeal through you to the people of New York for aid for these sufferers. It is imperatively needed. Committees of the most responsible citizens of Richmond are appointed to properly distribute all funds sent them. I know such an appeal has never been made in vain to the people of this city, and it has never been made in a more deserving and needful case. I am sure generous New Yorkers will take this opportunity of showing the kind and fraternal feeling towards the South which has been newly aroused by this inscrutable dispensation.

JAMES M. PLATT, JR.,
Member of Congress, Second district of Virginia.

THE LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

Nostrand Supposed to Have Committed Suicide—All the Facts.

The article published in the HERALD yesterday relative to the horrible death of David Nostrand, of Jericho, Long Island, created the most profound consternation, as the subject of the article was a more widely know and universally respected.

During the day there lingered about the premises small groups of people, all expressing sorrow for his untimely end and sympathy for his family. The house in which he lived is of ancient structure though lately rebuilt to keep pace with modern improvements. It is situated on a high mound, overlooking two beautiful ponds where flourish gold and silver fishes. To the rear of the house is located the farm and pastures, comprising 140 acres, all being under cultivation. To the southwest of the house is located the barns and outbuildings, they being surrounded by the ponds above referred to into one of which flows the refuse of the stables. In the most southerly of these occurred the frightful tragedy.

The barns are all connected, and this one was partly filled with hay; from the window of which the cattle are fed. To ascend the mow it was necessary to pass through most of the adjoining buildings, and then squeeze the body through a small hole. It was into this apartment that Nostrand's little son observed him trying to get, when he grew furious and scolded the little fellow for following him. It was customary for the boy to follow him about, as they worked together and were seldom apart. This was on Friday and on Saturday at noon he was found to be missing.

Early in the morning he gave orders to the men to go to their work in the fields, and sent his son to attend an auction at Hicksville, much against the little fellow's will. He was seen about the premises at about eight o'clock, and when in the house looked so wild that he frightened his wife. He went out, but when dinner time arrived he did not return, and the household began to fear for his safety. All were in search of him, but he could not be found. A line was missing from the harness in the barn, and this caused the first suspicion. On going into his room one of his two razors was gone, and then occurred suspicion number two. Search was made for him in every direction, but without avail, when a Mr. Seaman took up a fork and opened a window of the hayloft, when the mystery was revealed; for there, suspended from a beam by the neck, with his clothes covered with blood, was exposed to view the lifeless body of the unfortunate man. The poor wife went into fits at beholding it, as did also the little boy, while those around shuddered with horror. It was not known that he had cut his throat until cut down, when the head became reversed. A part of the rope was cut, and his long whiskers was divided, one-half remaining on the chin and the other half made fast to the lower portion of the neck by the rope. The body was left in the barn until it had been reviewed by the Coroner.

Upon a beam running north and south was found a vial and a half bottle of opium labelled "Castor oil," about one-third of it having been used. It is thought that he attempted self-destruction in this way; but no testimony can be had on this point. An analysis of the contents of the bottle proved that it was too weak to be effective. He was a man of medium height, stout build and healthy complexion. He was forty-five years of age, and had been married eighteen years. He leaves a wife and three children.

Justice Franklin, of Oyster bay, held the inquest in the absence of the Coroner. The jury reviewed the corpse and the premises, and finally returned a verdict of death by violence at his own hands. The body was placed on ice and the wounds sewed up. The funeral will take place to-day, and will be largely attended, as he was the leading man in his native town.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following bills were approved by Governor Hoffman on Saturday, and are now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:—

To establish a police force in Troy.
Releasing estate to Nelson Dufort.
Dividing wards in the city of Troy.
Incorporating New Berlin.
To provide for payment of certificates to soldiers of the war of 1812.

THE COURTS.

The Sheridan Murder Case—Important to Merchants and Ship Owners—Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Sheridan Murder Case Set Down for Trial.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People vs. Thomas Sheridan.—In this case the prisoner is indicted for the wilful murder of his wife by shooting. On the application of Edwin James and Josiah Fletcher, counsel for the accused, and the District Attorney consenting, the Court set down the case for trial on Monday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Important to Merchants and Ship Owners—What Constitutes a Delivery of Ocean Borne Goods.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady.

Redmond vs. The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company.—In this case it appears a case of goods being brought by one of the defendant's steamers from Europe had been subsequently lost. It was proved, however, that it had been delivered over the vessel's side and received by the Custom officers in charge, and checked by them. The general rule is well settled that a delivery on the wharf at a proper time, without notice discharges the carrier of water borne goods. (Ely vs. New Haven Railroad Co., 53 Barb. 207.) Mr. Justice Brady is of the opinion that this case is an exception to the rule because he considers the case of goods in controversy was discharged in the night time. I cannot find that the referee finds any such fact specifically. I think also, if he had so found, it would have been against the clear weight of the testimony, which, according to my understanding of it, shows the delivery to have been in the daytime. Besides, the case in question contained dutiable goods, which were not paid of necessity under the United States statutes and Treasury regulations in evidence. The Custom House officers were the only persons authorized to receive such goods on the wharf. There is no dispute but that they did receive this case, whether unladen in the day or night time, and with its receipt by them, in my opinion, the liability of the defendants terminated. I think the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

A Physician's Horse on "Livery."

Before Judge Jones and a jury.

Edwin M. Kellogg vs. John and Francis McNicol.—The plaintiff in this case is a physician and boarded his horse at the plaintiff's livery stables, in East Twelfth street, near University place, for upward of three years. He now alleges that the defendants, without his knowledge or consent, used and abused his animal by hiring him out to their customers as a livery stable horse, and brings suit to recover $1,500 damages. The defendants deny the using of the horse without plaintiff's knowledge, and set up a counter claim of thirty-seven dollars for board, which counter claim plaintiff repudiates. Verdict for plaintiff thirteen dollars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Gunning S. Bedford.

The May term of this court commenced yesterday, City Judge Bedford presiding. As there was a grand jury summoned in the Oyer and Terminer, those grand jurors who answered to their names in this court were discharged till next Monday.

ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—ONE OF THE ROBBERS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

The only case tried by the jury was an indictment for robbery against Henry Johnson and John Brown, the former having demanded a separate trial. The complainant, John Riley, testified that on the 10th of April he went into a concert saloon in Chatham street, and after drinking with a girl agreed to accompany her to Rose street; that he was followed by the defendants, and when ascending the stoop of the house he was knocked down by Brown and his heart nearly kicked out of him by Johnson, and during the assault $250 was taken from him. Officer Hledeburg was attracted to the spot by the noise, and heard Riley say, "Give me my money and let me go." Mr. Howe, who defended Johnson, called a number of witnesses, some of whom were "pretty waiter girls," to contradict the statement made by the complainant.

MR. FELLOWS SUMMED UP FOR THE PEOPLE.

After a clear and impartial charge by Judge Bedford, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. His Honor respected the suggestion of the jury and sentenced Johnson to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

SIX CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY—SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Richard [illegible] had four indictments for grand larceny and two for the minor offence, pleaded guilty to one of the charges. On the 14th of December, 1869, Burns stole ninety-one dollars worth of clothing, the property of John Byrne. His Honor said he was informed that Burns had just come from serving four months on the Island, and he would send him four years to the State Prison.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—

The People vs. William H. Sexton and John B. Fox, forgery; same vs. Arthur O'Keefe, felonious assault and battery; same vs. James Kelly, do.; same vs. Peter Woods, do.; same vs. Frank Bollman, do.; same vs. John Burns, Charles Winch and John Ellis, grand larceny; same vs. John Ellis, do.; same vs. Davis and Henry Martin, do.; same vs. John Reinhardt, do.; same vs. James Conway and Frank Shaler, do.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

MRS. CALHOUN ON THE STAND.

"NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM."

McFarland's Affection for His Wife Measured by the Standard of Female Philosophy.

He Wants to Make a Trade of the Intercepted Letters and Goes Back on His Friend Greeley.

What He Thought of His Wife's Histrionic Abilities—He Helps to Dress Her for the Stage.

MRS. M'FARLAND IN COURT.

Yesterday was the culminating day of interest in the history of the McFarland trial. The attendance was more numerous than hitherto. The applicants for admission were in greater force and more persistent and anxious than they have shown themselves from the start. The double attraction of a possible row between the counsel on either side and the appearance of Mrs. Calhoun as a witness caused all the excitement. For the first time the wise and much-needed precaution of stationing a couple of policemen at the main entrance was adopted. Those who have had business in the court room from day to day entertain a painful recollection of the ordeal necessary to pass through the idle crowds that blocked the passage ways.

BRICK POMEROY ON THE STAND.

Up to the time of Brick Pomeroy's appearance the rebutal evidence of the prosecution was of little interest or consequence. When, however, he was announced there was a little stir and shaking up of the drowsy ones in the audience to look at Brick and listen to his story. He spoke clear and measuredly, but with a slight native disposition to say a trifle more than was absolutely necessary. His testimony in regard to McFarland's proposition to sell him certain letters of the kind already published elicited comments of an antagonistic character from members of the divided and critical assemblage in the body of the court room. Some considered McFarland heartless and mercenary in seeking to lay bare the story of his domestic troubles through the columns of a sensation journal for the sake of a pecuniary consideration. Others deemed the proceeding perfectly proper, in view of the fact that Richardson had the ear of the public already and would continue to have it by reason of his connection and influence as a journalist, while McFarland could never obtain a hearing except by enlisting, as he sought to do, the personal interests of an editor who had certain political ends to serve.

THE TWO LADIES OF GREATEST NOTE.

Mrs. McFarland, unknown to the greater number of those present, entered the court room in company with a lady and gentleman after the recess. Her veil was thrown to one side and revealed a fair, sweet, matronly face, slightly tinged with sorrow. She wore a widow's cap and had her blonde hair arranged in heavy plaits.

When Mrs. Calhoun entered the court a dense mass of ladies, sitting and standing, occupied the area to the right of the bench. Many well known characters were among them. Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis, Miss Kirk and others. Only one or two persons were aware of the lady's presence as she walked briskly across the room and was soon hid away among the large group of ladies under the clock. Very little delay ensued before Judge Garvin called the name of Mrs. Runkle, and then followed a scene of commotion, a moving to and fro, shuffling of feet, straining of necks, scraping of chairs and whisperings all over. The lady advanced without delay to the witness stand, and, after being sworn, sat down to a most intense scrutiny from the four or five hundred eyes in the audience. She wore a black lace, a Marie Stuart lace collar, brown straw hat, trimmed with brown velvet and ostrich feather. She looked about twenty-eight years of age, fine in features, nervous and intellectual, spoke very rapidly, with a peculiar snap, rising inflection, and left a very general impression of being a smart, determined, clear-headed woman; her answers were sharp, ready and decisive, and though her cross-examination was exceedingly minute and searching, she came through the ordeal in triumph, so far as she herself was personally concerned. Few, after listening to her straightforward replies and explanations, were disposed to attach much weight to the clap-trap in Charley Spencer's opening speech. After leaving the witness stand she was the recipient of hearty congratulations from some of her female friends.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Little Percy McFarland, discovering that his mother was in court, went over to the neighborhood of where he thought he saw her standing. It was at the time of adjournment, and the mother had to pass her little son, now separated from her forever, as he stood by the wicket of the wooden railing. She passed without bestowing a glance upon him, though he turned his bright brown eyes intently upon her, and when she passed out into the emerging crowd he said, in reply to a question as to whether he saw his mother, "Yes, I saw what I thought was my mother, but as she wouldn't look at me I suppose I was mistaken."

The prosecution will very likely wind up to-day.

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Testimony of Richard Horton.

The first witness called was Richard Horton, who said:—I reside in Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue; in 1863 I was Deputy United States Marshal; I was then acquainted with the prisoner; I saw him intoxicated at the corner of Broadway and Tenth street; he could not walk, and I took him home in a coach.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gerry—A party came to my house and asked me to testify; there were two parties that came; a commissioner called upon me to take my testimony one evening; I have not seen either of the parties since; I just learned that I was to be a witness about three days before this trial commenced; I was in Delmonico's on the occasion of McFarland's drunkenness, and I was there to have a drink; he was there entirely alone; he came after I was there; I did not see him with Colonel McGee; the interview lasted about five minutes.

Testimony of James Gamble.

Mr. James Gamble was examined by District Attorney Garvin—I reside at Woodside, N. J.; I have lived there four years; I know the prisoner; I saw him at my store, 719 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; he asked me if I knew Mr. Richardson, living at Woodside, and where he could find him; he told me that Mr. Richardson had robbed him of the affections of his wife, and stolen his wife away from him; he was there for five or ten minutes; he threatened Richardson, and threatened to shoot him.

Testimony of Meyers Ryanson.

Meyers Ryanson—I live at Woodside, New Jersey; I saw the prisoner there last November; he came to my house the day after Thanksgiving Day; I told him that Mr. Richardson's place was for sale; he asked me several questions as to who kept house for Richardson; I told him that Richardson had broken up house and gone away somewhere; I never saw him at any other time; he did not seem to be excited; he was very rational; I had known Richardson since March a year ago; I lived in his house five weeks after he moved in; he had three children, a housekeeper and a little girl; the prisoner did not tell me who he was.

Cross-examined—Richardson went away for some five or six weeks; I think he went in September; I saw him about two or three days before Thanksgiving, after his return; I saw him after his return from California; he was home a month before he went away; I have seen the female there that assumed Mr. Richardson's name at his house; the house was sold for $9,000, of which $1,300 was cash down and the rest is on a mortgage; I saw the boy Danny at the house; he told me his name was Danny Sage; I could not say whether he was any way excited; it was almost dusk and I had never seen him before.

Re-direct—I think he went to California some time in July.

Testimony of James S. Mirriam.

James S. Mirriam—I am a lawyer, in Brooklyn; I first know the prisoner in 1860; I had some business matters with him; I recollect meeting him two days before the shooting; I met him on Broadway; I had a conversation with him in reference to business matters; I inquired if he were making money in order to pay the balance of the judgment which I had got against him; he replied that he was not making money, that he had been to Wisconsin and saw the playhouse there; the property was situated in Greenwich street.

Counsel for the prisoner objected to this line of examination.

Ex-Judge Davis submitted that it was competent, inasmuch as the question had been previously referred to. He would show that in 1860 Mr. McFarland had no property.

The witness continued to state that he attached the property in Greenwich, also a small piece of property in Queens county; he then went into the State of New Jersey and attached a boat.

Cross-examined—I first knew I was to be a witness on Friday last; I was first communicated with upon the subject of this trial; the District Attorney sent for me; I received a subpœna about twelve o'clock; I have not examined any papers with a view of refreshing my memory in order to be a witness; the whole amount of the judgment was $1,800; the property was sold at the Sheriff's sale; I think it was two o'clock when I saw McFarland on Broadway; I had not seen him for some years; I thought he had been drinking; his face was flushed; I smelt no liquor on his breath; he did not allude to his domestic troubles; I knew nothing of them.

Testimony of Mark M. Pomeroy.

Mr. Mark M. Pomeroy—I reside in New York; I am editor and proprietor of the *Democrat;* I have seen the prisoner before, during the Presidential campaign in 1868; I saw him at the *Democrat* office; he called upon me; he introduced himself as Mr. McFarland, and wished me to purchase from him certain letters in his hand and publish the same in the *Democrat*, assuring me that these letters contained the full particulars of the debauchery of his wife by Mr. Richardson, who was connected with the New York *Tribune* and others who were running a free love establishment at that place. It would make a sensation and enable him to get even with Mr. Greeley, having had so much to say to me in the *Tribune;* he thought they were worth about one hundred dollars; Mr. Richardson was one of the employés of the *Tribune;* Richardson had won the affections of his wife, the publication of the letters being a proof of Richardson's licentiousness; it would enable him to get even with Mr. Greeley, and that of his giving employment to a man who went round the country doing that kind of business; he showed me a bundle of letters; I did not read them; I said whatever fight I might have against Greeley it would not extend to his reporters; he supposed newspaper reporters were very much alike—able to attend to their own business; I did not care to mix in with a private matter and make war upon Mr. Greeley for Mr. Richardson's attacks; I did not care to purchase from a man stated evidence of the wife's misfortune; McFarland said it would make a good sensation by extending the circulation and reputation of the *Democrat;* I said I had no desire to purchase letters reflecting on the character of the wife; I think the parties selling such were no better than the parties doing it; Mr. McFarland put the letters in his pocket; when he got to my private office, near the door, I said that was the most singular offer I had ever had in my newspaper experience; I said I was very sorry there should be trouble; I could not consent to make a fight with Greeley in that way; his manner was like that of reporters who visit me for the purpose of selling information; I did not notice any excitement at the time; his appearance was that of a man on business, who was anxious to get as much as he could for his manuscript.

Cross-examined by senior counsel for the defence—I knew I was to be a witness about forty minutes ago; I was first asked if I had ever been asked to purchase letters by McFarland last Saturday; I said to my cashier that, with my usual modesty, I had neglected to make a sensation in my paper; I think this conversation was in September, 1866; it was either August, September or October; I did not mention about it until two weeks ago from the time I had this conversation to any one except my cashier; I don't know when it was I mentioned it to my cashier, Mr. Whittaker; about four weeks since I talked it over again with a Mr. Sykes; always the custom to shield the person's name who makes such a communication if they desire to do so; I did not read any of those letters; I cannot say that any one of these is an intercepted letter; the name of Calhoun was mentioned; there were perhaps half a dozen letters in a dirty looking envelope; I did not see the superscription of these letters; the conversation lasted about ten minutes; it was on Saturday the first time I had any conversation with the District Attorney about it; during the war Mr. Greeley had called for my arrest and incarceration; there was something in my paper that would indicate I had a grievance against the *Tribune;* I never saw him before that interview and I don't know what the letters were.

Q. Now, if it would turn out that he was in a public situation at five dollars a day, and that he was not in a position to require $100 for such a thing, would you not think it was a crazy act?

Question objected to and disallowed.

I never saw the man before or since, and I will not swear to the prisoner's identity.

Senior counsel—That is enough; I don't believe it was McFarland.

Testimony of James W. Schermerhorn.

James W. Schermerhorn—I have known the prisoner since 1863; I have had business transactions with him; I am manager of the *American Educational Monthly;* I published some articles from him in March, 1869; he brought me an article as his own; I paid him for it twenty-six dollars; he came to me in January, 1869, and said he was recommended to give him an answer in a very few days; in was an article mainly on the condition of public schools forty years ago; the conversation lasted about fifteen minutes; he seemed to me to be perfectly rational.

Cross-examined—It was very early in January, 1869, when he called upon me; I only know that he was an author by his saying so.

Q. It is a schoolboy article and a soporific production as it will show. Did he say when he wrote it? A. He did not; I understood him to say he had recently written it; he said that forty years ago he was in a public school in New York.

The court at one o'clock took a recess of thirty minutes.

Testimony of Joel B. Eberhardt.

The first witness called after the reassembling of the court was Joel B. Eberhardt. Examined by Mr. Davis—Was at present reading at the Hoffman House.

Q. Was provost marshal from the organization of the bureau till the close of the war; knew the prisoner from about April 14, 1863; saw him almost every day up to May, 1865; never saw him drunk during that time; would not swear that I ever saw him under the influence of spirits; at one time, three weeks or so after the first shooting, he came to my office at Brooklyn and said he supposed I had heard of the so-called attempt at assassination; he offered to read the intercepted Richardson letter, to which I at first objected, but I afterwards listened to his reading it; he said that he had not shot Richardson because he thought Richardson had seduced his wife, as he believed her to be as pure and chaste as any woman alive, but that Richardson had acted wrongfully, and stated that he had sued him for *crim. con.* and that a jury of twelve men would decide upon that point between them; he asked me to be a witness as to his habits; that I had never seen him drunk; this was in the proceedings in the habeas corpus case in Boston; I said I would testify to never having seen him drunk, and I believe I did so; he also on that occasion said that if Richardson had anything further to do with his wife till she was legally divorced from him he was on a perilous path.

Cross-examined—The conversation was some three weeks after the first shooting; he did not appear to be much more excited than usual; his movements and motions were always peculiar and nervous; he gesticulated a good deal, but he did not twist around in his chair more than was usual with him; there was no coldness between us so far as I was concerned.

Testimony of John Vickers.

John Vickers examined—I am a resident of Portchester, Westchester county; knew the prisoner in the Provost Marshal's office in this city; I have known him while I was there to drink liquor on three or four occasions; I could not say I ever saw him under the influence of liquor; I have seen him nervous and morose; he was generally excitable and irritable in his manner and actions.

Not cross-examined.

Testimony of John Stout.

John Stout called and examined—I am a counsellor and attorney at law, doing business at 171 Broadway; I know the prisoner, Daniel McFarland; had a conversation with him in my office, then at 58 Beekman street; cannot tell the conversation; he talked about his troubles and the difficulty he had had before that with Richardson; he said a conspiracy had been formed against him, and included among the conspirators the names of Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun; he said also that Richardson should never live with his wife; that he dared not to live with her; that was about all the conversation.

Not cross-examined.

Testimony of Mrs. Runkle (Calhoun).

Mrs. Lucia Runkle (Calhoun) was the next witness called—a considerable flutter being created in court, and "Mrs. Calhoun," whispered by a hundred tongues as the lady moved from her seat towards the witness stand. Examined by Mr. Davis.

Q. You reside in this city? A. I do.

Q. You are suffering from a severe cold? A. Yes, a very severe one, sir.

Q. You were formerly Mrs. Calhoun? A. I was.

Q. You are now the wife of Mr. Runkle, of this city, a member of the bar? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Daniel McFarland, the prisoner at the bar? A. I have seen him frequently.

Q. Do you know Mrs. McFarland, formerly? A. I do.

Q. How long have you known the McFarlands? A. I met them first in January, 1866.

Q. Do you recollect where? A. At an evening party at the house of a friend.

Q. And at that time you first formed her acquaintance? A. I did.

Q. And subsequent to that time and down to the separation of these parties were you on intimate terms with them? A. I saw Mrs. McFarland very often; Mr. McFarland seldom.

Q. Where were you in the habit of seeing Mrs. McFarland? A. Usually at my own house.

Q. You were then residing in the city? A. I was.

Q. Was Mrs. McFarland accustomed to visit you at your house often? A. Almost daily.

Q. Were you at that time keeping house? A. I was.

Q. Where were you keeping house at that time? A. No. 77 Clinton place.

Q. Do you recollect where the McFarlands were living at that time? A. They had several residences at that time.

Q. At the time you speak of—1866? A. I don't recollect where they were living at the time; Mrs. McFarland left town very early in that year.

Q. Do you recollect where she went to that summer? She went to the White Mountains, Shelbourne, I think.

Q. While Mrs. McFarland was at the White Mountains you were in correspondence with her? A. I was.

Q. Some letters have been produced and read here written by you? A. I presume I wrote them; I have not read them.

Q. You have not read them as published? A. I have not.

Q. Do you recollect how long she remained at the White Mountains? A. Through the summer, I think, perhaps till September; I don't recollect exactly.

Q. Do you recollect about how long Mrs. McFarland remained away from the city in the summer of 1866? A. I think till October, probably a little earlier.

Q. You think she returned in October? A. I think so; I cannot be positive.

Letter (exhibit L), shown to witness.

Q. Is that your letter? A. Yes.

Q. Is that the first letter you wrote to her? A. I do not think I could tell without looking at it.

Q. Look at it, and read it if you think proper. A. I think it is.

Q. It is dated June 24, 1866? A. Yes.

Q. Before Mrs. McFarland went to the White Mountains had the subject of her going on the stage been the subject of conversation between you?

Objected to.

The Court—What is the ground of objection?

Counsel—That they cannot make a case against McFarland by conversations that this witness and Mrs. McFarland held together.

Mr. Davis—I propose merely to show that the project of going on the stage was the subject of conversation between them.

Counsel for the defence—I don't object to that if it stops there.

Q. I would first ask if Mrs. McFarland had not given readings in April? A. Before she went away?—yes, I think so.

Q. Prior to that time had Mrs. McFarland been accustomed to give readings?

Objected to.

The Court—State the ground of objection.

Counsel for the defence—It is not Mrs. McFarland's deportment in that particular which is the subject of investigation here; it is the prisoner, Mr. McFarland's deportment, and him alone that is on trial.

Mr. Davis—We propose to prove the fact that she gave these public readings on various occasions; that her husband attended them, and manifested his approval of them. We propose to show in fact, or in substance, that Mrs. McFarland's going on the stage had been a long considered subject between herself and her husband. I will state definitely what we propose to prove that in 1861, after a failure on the part of the prisoner to procure an office under President Lincoln's administration, McFarland and his wife went to Madison to reside there, and they remained there about fifteen months, with no business, earning nothing on his part, but living on the remnants of certain property which he formerly possessed in this city, and that during and after that time Mrs. McFarland had given some public readings in that city, Madison, Wis., and particularly had given one or two public readings for the benefit of a soldiers' aid society, composed of the ladies of that city for the purpose of raising relief for wounded soldiers. She was very successful, so much so that she commanded much encomiums. That at that time her husband proposed to her that, as she had manifested such dramatic talent on these occasions, it would be the best thing for her and him to return to New York, and for her to take lessons from some proper instructor to fit her for the stage. That with this intention, and under this understanding and arrangement, they sold their furniture, and left Madison and came to this city. That McFarland put his wife under the instruction of Mr. George Vandenhoff for the purpose of fitting her for the stage. That she remained under the instruction of Mrs. Vandenhoff (not being able to pay the higher rate of instruction charged by Mr. Vandenhoff) till his appointment in the enrolment office, which furnished him with means sufficient to support his family, and that consequently for that time the idea of going on the stage was given up. We propose to show further in connection with these letters that the letters which were written by this lady now on the stand in respect to Mrs. McFarland going on the stage were read to and approved by the prisoner at the bar; that when he, Mr. McFarland himself, went with his wife to her father's home in 1866 their conversation was on that subject. The letters of Mrs. Calhoun were read to him and heartily commended by him, and he avowed at that time, in substance, his sanction of her adopting that mode of supporting the family—of her going on the stage after their return. We intend to show that McFarland attended her representations while on the stage, criticised and commended them; that Mrs. Calhoun, the lady on the stand, with Mrs. Sinclair and other lady friends, aided in preparing and providing her with dresses, she being at this time in such a case of destitution that she had no dress befitting her to wear upon the stage in any part she might undertake, and that those ladies, from their own wardrobes, fitted up and prepared for her suitable apparel. And, further, we will show that McFarland himself, on several occasions, was present when she was being dressed for the stage, and that he received the scant earnings of his wife while she was so employed and applied most or all of them to his own purposes. We propose to show these facts for two purposes:—First—To disabuse the minds of the jury of all idea, as sought to be established by the defence, that this lady's going on the stage was in any degree whatever connected with her subsequent separation from her husband. To do away with the pretext of conspiracy, and to show your Honor and the jury that whatever was done on that subject was done with the consent and approval—the original express consent—of McFarland the husband. Therefore we contend that the testimony is clearly competent. And by this testimony we propose to show that the letters about which so much scandal has been made—the letters written by the lady now on the stand, were written out of the kindness of her heart to her efforts to procure the means of livelihood for this, at that time, almost desolate family.

The Court—There is no evidence adduced to show that McFarland ever objected to his wife going on the stage. I understand that the conspiracy claimed by the defence is that this lady and others with her combined and conciliated together for the purpose of alienating the affections of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and that these letters were written with that intent. You propose to show the contrary. I will allow you to show—for it is an issue raised by the defence—that Mrs. McFarland, for the purpose of supporting or partly supporting herself and husband, went upon the stage, and to disprove the other fact relied on that McFarland was at this time worth $150,000. Exception.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q. State what you know of Mrs. McFarland giving readings prior to her going to the White Mountains. A. I attended one of her readings in April, 1866.

Q. Where was that given? A. In Steinway Hall.

Q. Do you recollect how that reading was gotten up for her benefit? A. It was got up by her friends.

Q. State all you know upon that subject? A. I know that her friends, myself among the number, took most of the tickets and paid her for them.

Objected to, counsel contending that the prosecution could not make out that the prisoner did not support his wife because she accepted charity.

Mr. Davis—We propose to follow this up by showing that for the purpose of relieving the family the friends arranged for these public readings and took upon themselves the responsibility of purchasing tickets for them in large quantities and distributing them for the purpose of making up an audience.

The Court—Was that with the knowledge of the husband?

Mr. Davis—We will prove that by other witnesses.

The Court—Accepting the integrity of your statement I will allow you to go on.

Exception taken.

Q. Did you at that time know for what purpose these readings were got up? A. Yes.

State what it was.

Objected to and sustained.

Q. Before she left for the White Mountains had you conversed with her about the stage? A. Yes.

Q. After she reached there you wrote letters, one of which I showed you? A. Yes.

Q. The first letter in which reference is made to the stage is that of the 24th June, 1866? A. Yes.

Second letter produced.

Q. Is that your handwriting there? A. Yes.

Q. There is nothing in it to indicate the date, and I wish to call your attention to this letter; I want you to read this paragraph.

Counsel for the prisoner objected to it.

The Court held that it was irrelevant.

Ex-Judge Davis contended that it was proper that the witness should construe her own writing.

Counsel for the prisoner submitted that it was for the jury to consider it.

The Court remarked that one of Mr. Horace Greeley's letters was produced, a vain endeavor was made to read it, and it was placed in his own hands in order that he might construe it correctly.

Counsel for the prisoner said that was on cross-examination.

The Court observed that this letter, purporting to have been written to Mrs. McFarland, was the subject of much discussion. It was contended by the defence that a certain word therein contained referred to a gentleman or some person while the prosecution contended that it was merely the word "you." He (the Recorder) had decided that the matter being evidence, it was a question for the jury to determine. Lawyers should be experts in deciphering papers. There was a difference between the counsel. They appeared to be unable to agree, but he hoped they would agree before the case was ended. The witness on the stand had a right to state what the word meant, but it must be submitted to the jury to determine whether it indicated one thing or the other. The question, therefore, should be permitted.

Q. What is that word (letter handed to witness)? A. The word is "You."

Q. You stated that Mrs. McFarland was going on the stage in 1866? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect about what time in the fall arrangements were made for commencing her engagement? A. She was to commence the season at the Winter Garden.

Q. You made the arrangements with Mr. Stuart in the fall? A. I did.

Q. Can you state distinctly when this engagement was commenced? A. It was the beginning of the season, which, I suppose, was in November.

Q. Prior to the commencement of the engagement had you knowledge of the preparations that were being made as to fitting her out with the suitable robes?

Counsel for prisoner objected.

Ex-Judge Davis—I propose to show that Mr. McFarland, when the robe was fitted on——

The objection was overruled.

Q. Had you knowledge on that subject? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect Mr. McFarland being present during the fitting on of the robe? A. Mr. McFarland came to my house in reference to a dress of Mrs. Sinclair's, and which was suitable for the occasion, while it would save the expense of buying one.

Q. Did you accompany him to Mrs. Sinclair's? A. I did.

Q. While going there had you any conversation with him? A. I had.

Q. What did he say? A. He spoke on this matter and referred to her talents, saying that she would be a certain success; he said he was sure she would succeed, and that she had great genius; this occurred while he was going from my house to Mrs. Sinclair's; Mrs. McFarland had the dress on and he criticised it; it was the character of Lady Capulet; he said the dress needed a little more flowing drapery; some of the alterations indicated by him were made; she wore the dress; Mr. McFarland said she had more genius than any other woman on the American stage, that she lacked confidence, but that that would be got over by practice, that he himself had trained her and he thought himself a better teacher than any one else.

Q. Can you state of your own knowledge any instance on his part telling you of any domestic differences between them at No. 12 Amity street? A. No, sir; in 1867 I went to her house with a large quantity of manuscript, and I wanted it reviewed by somebody before being printed; it extended over fifty pages; I read it to Mrs. McFarland; Mr. McFarland came in and I stopped reading; I spoke to him.

Q. What was his condition when he came in? A. He had been drinking; the room was hot, sitting and small; he was rude and harsh in his manner; I cannot remember what he said to me; I gathered up my manuscript; he was sitting beside the stove; he said, "Damn gossip, you shall not have your friends here in my absence;" she had her hand on the door knob, and he said to her, "You have received a letter from some lover; this woman has brought it, and I shan't have it."

Q. What more did you hear? A. Some violent language in a loud tone; I then went up stairs, where I heard the sound of his voice and loud talking; I remained there possibly eight or ten minutes; I then went down stairs, rang the bell and asked for her.

Q. Do you recollect being there on another occasion when Mr. McFarland was sick? A. Before they moved to that house.

Q. Do you know whether she received means of subsistence and what was done by Mrs. McFarland to get a means of living?

Counsel for the prisoner contended that that was not proper, and that the witness had no right to indulge in a tirade against the prisoner. After considerable discussion the question was allowed. A. She wrote children's stories and did all the work of the house; she wrote for the *Independent* and *Riverside Magazine.*

Q. Was this the first communication you had from her upon the subject of her relations with her husband (letter handed to witness)? A. Yes.

Ex-Judge Davis said he proposed to show that this letter, written by Mrs. McFarland in January, 1867, was the first disclosure made by her of the conduct of her husband towards her. He proposed to show the nature of the relations that had been existing, and of the conduct on the part of the husband, and that her was one of torture. He also proposed to show that the witness confided in and loved by Mrs. McFarland had done all she could in her behalf, actuated by the best motives. She was unable to live longer with the man, and that she was given that advice which any woman would have given to her. The witness had been charged with being that which, if it were true, would make her far worse than any strumpet—a panderer and a procurer. Counsel had been choice in the selection of that infamous language. The witness had stepped forward with kindness and tenderness, took her into her arms to save her from the infuriated, demoniac conduct of her husband. Counsel submitted that the witness and Mrs. Sinclair had never taken a solitary step in the matter except through the pure kindness of their own noble hearts. He trusted the Court would allow the letter to be read.

The Court said the rule upon that point was inflexible, and could not be deviated from.

Q. How long did you remain in Washington with Mrs. Sinclair? A. I remained six or seven years; Mrs. Sinclair came away a few days before I did; while there I received a letter from Mrs. McFarland.

Q. Have you made every search for that letter? A. Yes, and it could not be found.

Q. Do you remember its contents?

The question was objected to.

Judge Davis to witness—To that letter this letter (producing a letter) was the answer.

Witness—I remember the letter; I remember its contents.

Q. That letter is one to which this is a response? A. Yes.

Objected to.

Judge Davis—This letter is to show what the contents of that letter were of which the letter put in by counsel is evidence, for this very simple reason, that the reply to the letter could be rightly understood or apprehended without knowing the contents of this letter, and which must be an explanation of that letter that is already in evidence.

The Court—This is the declaration of the wife, and it is sought in the trial to give evidence, by this letter, written by the wife.

Judge Davis—That letter of which this is a response; to justly apprehend that letter it is necessary that this should be read to place it in a position by which the Court can have a just comprehension.

The Court—I cannot admit the letter; the wife is not competent to give any evidence against her husband.

Judge Davis—Very well, sir; I offer to prove that before writing this letter of the 22d of February, Mrs. Calhoun received from Mrs. McFarland a letter, in which Mrs. McFarland stated that she had been for a part of several days (three days, I think), living in a state of terror and suspense, consequent upon her husband being in a state of intoxication, and indulging in the greatest abuse of her, and appealed to Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair as to what she ought to do under such circumstances, and depicting a state of things that entirely justified her leaving him, and asking what, under such circumstances, would be her most judicious course in that respect.

The Court—There is an objection to the admission of such evidence, for a bad woman might write such letters as evidence to support her designs.

Judge Davis—May it please your Honor, all criminal evidence may be fabricated, but that is not a reason for excluding it. It is the duty of the Court to ascertain whether such evidence is true or not.

The Court—The question is excluded.

Q. At what time did Mrs. Sinclair leave? A. Three days before she left Washington.

Q. After her return you saw Mrs. McFarland, and she was then still at the Winter Garden? A. I think her engagement terminated about that time.

Q. How soon after her return home did she go to Boston? A. Within a few days, I think.

Q. Now, madam, up to that point of time when you received this letter you spoke of and wrote the letter now in my hand, had you ever heard, supposed, or suspected that there was any improper relationship between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson? A. Never.

Q. Did you ever hear or know of any intention on the part of any person whatever to bring these parties, Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland together for any purpose? A. Never.

Q. Had you any intention of that character in the correspondence that you had at any time?

Counsel for the defence objected on the ground that the object of this examination was that which was sought in Mr. Greeley's card to vindicate themselves. It was not parallel with the law. This witness has not been impeached, except by that which has been furnished by her own pen. If your Honor thinks it is a legitimate line of examination I submit.

The Court—I think it very hard to refuse this lady the opportunity of answering, in view of the charges brought against this lady.

Senior counsel for the defence spoke at length to show that the defence was purely and simple that the prisoner was insane at the time that he fired the pistol.

Judge Davis contended that it was settled in the Supreme Court by a decision that a witness could give evidence of the intentions that governed a certain act.

The question was allowed and the witness answered, Never.

Q. By what motives were you governed in your relationship to that family?

Objected to.

The Court ruled that it was fair and legal for the witness to show that she was not one of the conspirators the defence had charged her to be, and the question would be allowed. A. I wished merely to enable her to earn a livelihood for herself and her children.

Cross-examined by the senior counsel for the defence:—

Q. Have you or your husband disbursed any money for the purposes of this prosecution? A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Have you directly or indirectly assisted in procuring counsel for this prosecution? A. No, I have not; that is, not to my knowledge.

Q. Have you or your husband seen any witnesses for the purpose of supplying testimony for this prosecution? A. I have not, nor has he to my knowledge.

Q. Do you remember the washerwoman from Amity street, who was on the stand the other day, giving evidence as to some washing? A. I have read none of the evidence in this case.

Q. Do you know this Mrs. McConnory, the washerwoman? A. No, I do not.

Q. Have you written any articles as to this case since the 25th of November, 1869? A. No.

Q. Have you caused any to be written? A. No.

Q. Have you written any letters to newspapers, or caused them to be written? A. No.

Q. Then your pen has been perfectly silent on the subject of this case since November 25? A. I have written nothing publicly.

Q. How many days have you been in attendance on this trial? A. None; I never was in the Park for a year until this day.

Q. When did you see Mrs. McFarland? A. I had not seen her since the 2d of December until I saw her a week ago in Broadway.

Q. Is that all that you have seen of her? A. I saw her in Jersey City by accident on Monday morning.

Q. Don't you know that she stops at your father's house in Jersey City? A. I do know that.

Q. How long has she been stopping there? A. I don't know that she remained there for a day.

Q. As I understand you, Mrs. Runkle, at the time of writing this letter that bears this date, you were living in Clinton place? A. Yes, 77 Clinton place.

Q. Mr. Richardson was not an inmate at that time? A. I think not, I am not certain; I think he was not a boarder; he was a lodger there.

Q. When did you take the house? A. In May, 1866.

Q. You occupied it how long? A. To May, 1869.

Q. From May, 1866 to 1867 what portion of time did Richardson live there? A. He had a room there and used to occupy it occasionally.

Q. Did Mr. John Russell Young live in the house also? A. Yes, part of the time.

Q. From May, 1866, to 1867? A. He was a boarder and living with his family there.

Q. What portion of that year did he live in that house? A. I think they must have come in the fall of 1866.

Q. May it not have been in the summer? A. I think not.

Q. How long did they remain there? A. About two or three months.

Q. Where did you first meet Mr. McFarland? A. At an evening party at Mr. Sinclair's.

Q. Were you escorted there by Mr. Richardson? A. I might have been.

Q. Where were you living at that time? A. With my mother in Nineteenth street.

Q. Your father was employed in the *Tribune* office, I think? A. He never has been.

Q. Have you a brother there? A. I have a brother there.

Q. Where was Mr. Richardson living in January, 1866? A. I don't know; he had lived at my mother's house in 1866.

Q. We have heard that Mr. Richardson was a widower, can you tell me when his wife died? A. She died in 1863, as far as I can remember.

Q. When did you first become acquainted with Mrs. McFarland? A. I think I first met her in the winter of 1865 and 1865.

Q. At whose house? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Can you state, from your own knowledge, that McFarland was ever consulted, except as you infer it from his being present when his wife's dress was fitted and being present when something was said with reference to her being on the stage or going on the stage? A. I already stated that he told me that he was delighted at the prospect of her going on the stage and that he was certain of her success.

Q. And that was on the occasion he called for you to go with him to Sinclair's? A. Yes.

Q. How often had you seen Mr. McFarland before that? A. About half a dozen times.

Q. And was there any such friendly acquaintance between you as justified him in calling upon you under the circumstances and asking you to accompany him? A. I supposed the circumstances were that the ladies asked him to come for me and to take me there.

Q. You think it was at the request of the wife he came for you? A. Yes, and the ladies.

Q. When was this? A. It was a week before "Romeo and Juliet" was put upon the stage.

Q. Is there any circumstance you can state which would show that before her appearing on the stage Mr. McFarland knew of her intention to go on the stage and approved of it? A. Yes; the first time I saw her after she came from the White Mountains was in Macdougal street, where they had rooms; I went there to see her and found her sick in bed writing children's stories; on that occasion her going on the stage was spoken of and Mr. McFarland was entirely acquiescent; she said she was afraid she would not be well enough to go on the stage when the time came; that was in October, and she went on the stage in November; I said with care she would be well enough, and he remarked that it would not do for her to forfeit her engagement.

Q. What was the first character she was to represent? A. The player Queen in "Hamlet."

Q. Do you mean to say that Mr. McFarland was reconciled to the idea of his wife, the mother of his children, going on the stage at her time of life and commencing in such a subordinate character as that? A. I told you what he told me on the subject, that he was glad she had a chance of going on the stage at last; he said at the same time that she would make a greater success than any woman at present on the stage.

Q. Do you mean that you seriously believed that McFarland consented to his wife going on the stage? A. I do.

Q. Was it not because he feared that she would become perfectly uncontrollable that he was compelled to consent? A. It is impossible that I could read his motives.

Q. Have you not heard Mr. McFarland boast that he was wrapped up in her? A. Never.

Q. Did you never hear her say that if he was ever drunk three times she would leave him? A. Never.

Q. Did you never hear her boast that the sun rose and set upon her head? A. Never.

Q. Never heard her say that she could make him do anything? A. Never.

Q. Was he not infatuated with her? A. He was fond of her in his own way.

Q. Was he not more than fond of her, judging from the manner in which he went round her? A. I should say not.

(The question gave rise to some suppressed merriment in court.)

Q. Did you ever know of Richardson being caught in her room when she was at 12 Amity street? A. Never.

Q. When you wrote the letter of November 27, 1867, did you not know that the inmates of 12 Amity street were suspicious of them? A. No, sir.

Q. And you never heard that Richardson was caught in her room three times one afternoon? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you first read the intercepted letter? A. I never read it.

Q. Did you never know till this moment, when I tell it you, that Richardson in this letter boasted that once he set his eye upon a woman he could not be diverted or bullied by public opinion from pursuing her? A. I never knew it, and it sounds so unnatural coming from him that, unless upon your authority, I would not believe it.

Counsel read passages from Richardson's intercepted letter—not to be disturbed by outraging her family, and asked witness if she knew that Richardson was the father of that sentiment.

Witness replied that perhaps the sentiment was capable of a fair interpretation as well as an unfair one if all the circumstances were known.

Q. Do you not know that he wrote "Good night, my love, my own—my wife," and before they knew that they could obtain a divorce, and that Richardson subscribed that letter? A. I do not.

Counsel proceeded to read different parts of the letter, asking witness whether she knew these were in the letter, to which she said she did not. She said:—"I have not defended entirely Mr. Richardson's course or Mrs. McFarland's in this; I think it may make a moral difference if a woman has left her husband."

Q. Did you know that Mrs. McFarland went to Richardson's room while he was in Hartford, accompanied by a young lady, and for the purpose of gaining admission represented that young lady as Mr. Richardson's intended? A. I did not.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE WHISKEY QUESTION.

The Liquor Dealers and the Excise Commissioners in Council—What Liquor Sellers Want.

In obedience to a call signed by the secretaries of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association and the Brewers' Association a meeting of dealers was held yesterday at Roe's, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets. Some time was spent in an exchange of views, when the executive officers of the associations named, among whom were David Freeman, David S. Paige, Andrew Clark, John Fitzeau and Mr. Clausen, proceeded to the rooms of the Excise Commissioners. Mr. Paige addressed the Commission at length, and while expressing it as the opinion of the parties they represent that there should be the fullest liberty extended to persons engaged in the business, they were anxious to second the efforts of the Commission to enforce the various clauses of the law, and especially the Sunday features of it. He approved the placing of the fees at the lowest rate, that all persons of respectability might have a chance to enter the business. Great care should be observed in the issuing of licenses, for many were in the habit of sticking out a lager beer sign as the covering for lust, and thus brought the business into disrepute. The respectable dealers desired no such places licensed. He concluded by assuring the Board that the associations they represented would extend all the assistance in their power to make the law a success.

Messrs. Price, Williams and Natchman responded, and declared positively that they would enforce the law, and especially those sections compelling the closing of places from twelve, midnight, until five, and on election days and Sunday, as rigorously as possible, and it afforded them gratification to know that the delegation proposed assisting them in the administration of the law. Mr. Natchman went